

一個有眼光的廠商,

軍撤絕拒內河如 去下延拖將戰越

8 MAY 1969

特備有煱爐房,儲油池,危險倉 停車場,奧的斯電梯等特點



目的:環遊日本各地風景最佳之名勝古跡

全程七天,節目豐富,編排最善,保證滿思

電話:H-224366 H-227907

治職漢: 始·泰年有限公司

休維岑理司總

七月入伙

美華旅行社主辦

加見 都語言語 言 直 1授 學; 音港大龍旺角邮箱8781号 前表专员校选获单是及恢复并本之份 图文並成

號七十七道老打窩龍九部市門 五六二〇三K 三五六二〇三K:括章

每分華 天類僑 一廣晚 元告報

哮喘頑痰 即日鬆弛

Christian Dior Make-Up

姬仙蒂娜化糖品

國際著名美容顧問



定於本月二十六至三十一日在九龍尖沙咀瑞興公 司姬仙蒂婀部門介紹遠東首次推出之姬仙蒂婀化 粧品,及最新美容技術。歡迎各界仕女光·臨指導。



萱莉女士



元十幣准本每 南指道街



"謝麗翎"及 "豐色砉"

由倫敦運來的 兩種輕量衣料!

倫敦著名的 Holland & Sherry公司供給本港男 仕們兩種含有「特麗部」及 絨質混合體衣料,適合四 季穿着。一種是含有90 支紗的超等絨料-「艷碧」 IMPACT 是 Josiah France 特為Holland & Sherry 公 司精心設計的專利品。

一種含有80支紗的雙超 級絨料「謝麗翎」Sherrylene這兩種同是超等也同 是很實際的絨料,日夜穿 着,保持着純潔美觀,不 縮不緣。

倫敦的著名 Holland & Sherry

馳名洋服商店常備供應

関軍援

遊廳的 反取 對三家



殫

對他投不信任票,否則,他無意解在電視演說中表示,如果他當選總

于装千餘元。(第二張第二于袋被捕。荔枝角道三匪擊,坛英萬餘元。中區翌佐治行

質》 香事主,掠去現默手書 ,一童匪掠女職員手牌 題特械却商店 , 掠去

Said Said

今

圆

黎

别

一總統贊

成

什麼東西 對現政府施加外在壓力, 對現政府施加外在壓力, 對現政府施加外在壓力, 對現政府施加外在壓力的 一個安排,而是一種爭敗 附別東西。作者傷 動了組織聯合政府問題,

知為,的目標及人民革命 四次,的目標及人民革命 四次,的一樣却毫不曖昧。 四次,的一樣却毫不曖昧。 四次,的一樣却毫不曖昧。 四次,的一樣却毫不曖昧。 四次,的一樣如毫不曖昧。 四次,的一樣如毫不曖昧。

圖組織

總監說

法立會國求要遜克尼 制改政郵國美

轄管家國歸復

八畝灣下,各方面的經次熟而潮溫, 土地肥沃

日八廿月五年九六九一騰公年八十五國民權中

巴古飛持刦被

遭豐 財務有限公司

長期存款,利息如下:

年半期 週息六厘半 二年期 週急六厘七五 三年期 週想七厘 四至五年期 週息八厘

最低存額港幣五千元·利息·西半年支付一次。

滙豐財務有限公司(香港上海滙豐銀行附属機構)

969 有萬羅包容內

頭

顧

問

成套售

◇售代有皆・處各列下▷

% 本公司現設储蓄部 储蓄户週总三厘半

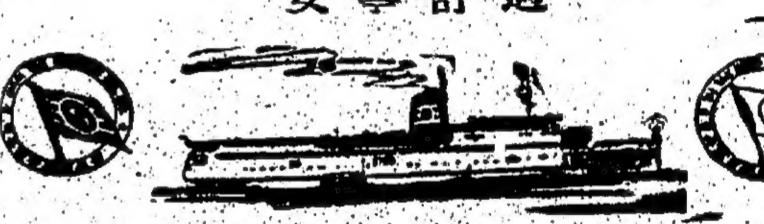
詳情請詢問:

香港亞細亞行六樓 電話: 二三七一四一·二·三·四·五

賄行是區理助習見向

每日每小時來往港澳

安寧舒適



港澳客輪航期赛

	白港	往澳		由漢	返淮
		1	期	B	
	海門號輪	★ 上午十時正	3 4	松山輪	展早四時
	松山輪	下午二時华	4	沙里門號輸	量早四時
	佛山輪。	下午丑時正		佛山輪	上午九時
	澳門號輸	挽上八時华		沙門號輸	·下午五時
3	東山輪	华夜十二時正	•	東山輪	晚上七時
		星	期		
4	澳門號輪	★ 下午五時华		澳門號輪	是 學四時
	松山輪	下午二時半		松山輪	是甲四時
	佛山輪	晚上九時正		佛山輪	上午九時
	東山輪	华夜十二時正		東山輪	下午四時
,				★·澳門號輪	晚上九時
		星期二	至星	期五	·
	澳門號輪	★下午五時华		松山輪	是早四時
	ARC. TTT. AMB	下千二時半		佛山輪	上千九時
	伊山地	晚上九時正		東山輪、	下千四時

是早四時正 上午八時半 正午十二時正 下午五時正 晚上七時半

巴黎艷舞團

五月卅一日起隆重推出 新陣容! 新節目! 新刺激! 西班牙著名女星

嘉梅娜

領衛演出 另禮聘新女藝質四位於五月二十九日乘

法國航空公司客機來港聯合演出

總代理:信德船務有限公司 售票處:香港中環新填地 電話:445161-3 H436332 貨運部電話:444099

澳門旅遊服務處

推括: 672838

電話: 807193

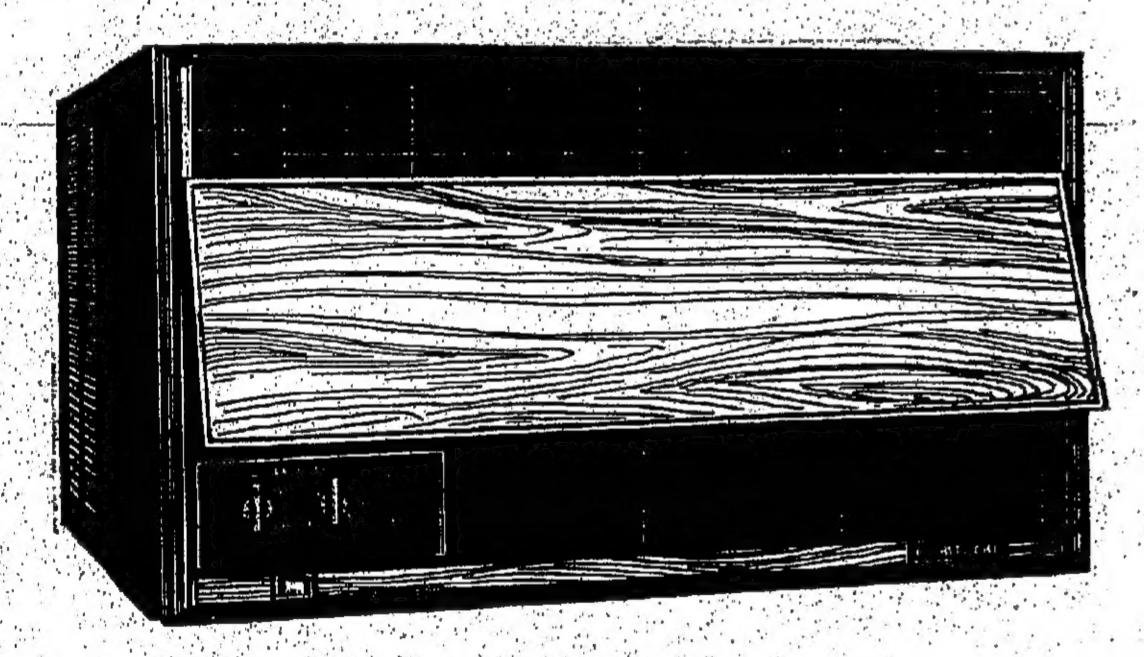
訂舊港澳代各大客輪水寬船來周船系 代訂澳門各大酒店客房(不加收任何手續費用) 電話: 239778

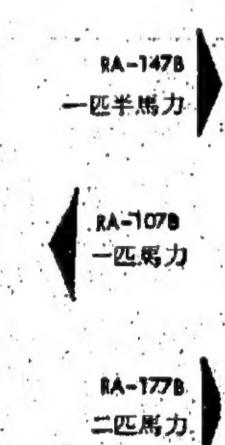
尖沙咀服防魔:九龍尖沙咀風光行地下雨場

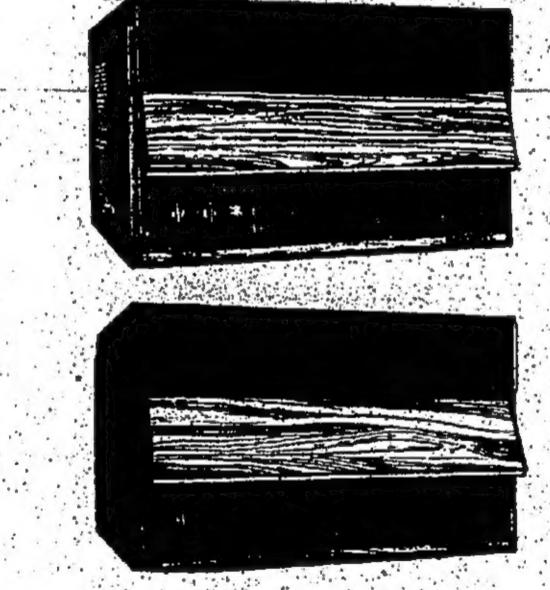
旺角取務處:需約22750日號水學遵口近東樂戲院

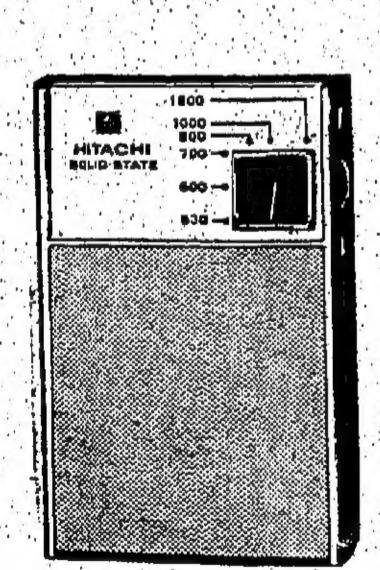
通量引用物物源

(四月十五日至六月三十日)









即送精巧 日立牌 原子粒收音機





並加贈(四月十五日至八月三十一日)

是選得戶相選誘題而緩值通過

炎夏斯眉·無溫隨時暴升。欲免受譽熱煎迫之苦。應預先 **接臘冷氣機,以策萬全。日立牌冷氣機,任何一型,均可** 保持府上清凉舒適。精美木紋機身,能配合任何室內陳設 •而且日立在春季將逝之際(四月十五日至六月卅日)特別。 侵待用戶;只要閣下購買日立牌冷氣機,則送原子粒收養 极一其。此外,(四月十五日至八月卅一日)並加爾鉅獎用 戶抽獎券、頭獎爲價值\$1130 之日立牌立個身遊聲柜式 座地大型收替電唱機一架。獎品共有百件·包括電視機·吸 慶機·打賭機·錄音機·果汁機·多土爐及咖啡查等·總 值近萬元港幣。加閣下在六月卅日前購買冷氣機。便可象 得收音機及抽獎券。歡迎黑路參觀示範。享受一下在日立 牌冷氣機下清凉舒適的感覺。以下爲所有名貴獎品一覽:

頭獎 (一名): DPK 7700 型立體身歷聲柜式座地大 型機一架。價值\$ 1130元。 二獎 (一名): 20°T-45 T 座地大型直角畫面無線電

親機一架,價值 \$799元 a 三獎·(一名); 17"S-28 T直角畫面無線電視機一架 → 價値 \$ 630元 •

四獎 (一名):12"TW-77原子粒乾濕電雨用手提式

無線電視機一架,價值\$625元。 五獎 (二名): C-V80H型吸壓機各一架價值\$260元 六獎 (二名):FP-200型打赌股各一架價值\$200元 七獎 (二名):OJ-50型果汁提各一架價值\$144 元

唱機各一架。價值 \$96 元。 九獎(三十名):TA-643型電多士爐各一架價值\$37元 十獎(四十名): CP-513型電咖啡查各一個價值431元

八獎 (二十名): TPQ-200 型原子粒手提盒裝錄音帶

BIH® (6) HITACHI

香港日立有限公司九龍柯士甸道132-134號二樓·營業部電話: K-675795,675636 676295,676341 陳列室電話: K-675530服務站電話: K-674371,681197.

立德冷氣工程有限公司為字樓:球義大厦505室電話:H-229955陳列室與服務站: 九龍由加土街50號電話:K-669393,678678.

港九澳各大電器行雪櫃行均售

新區

证總 督 府

救濟殘廢兒童貴旗

易民勞資雖達成協議

是 (港訊) 昨日中午午膳的一段期間內,商業(港訊) 昨日中午午膳的一段期間內,商業政府 () 一段) , () 一种, () 一

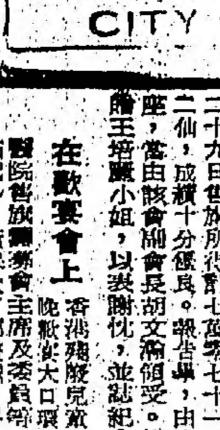
於填海區之上,但在建築中發現有下沉之現象, 第十座的三層式大廈,絕對是一座穩固的房屋。 第十座極穩固 已鄰重聲明,柴灣新區

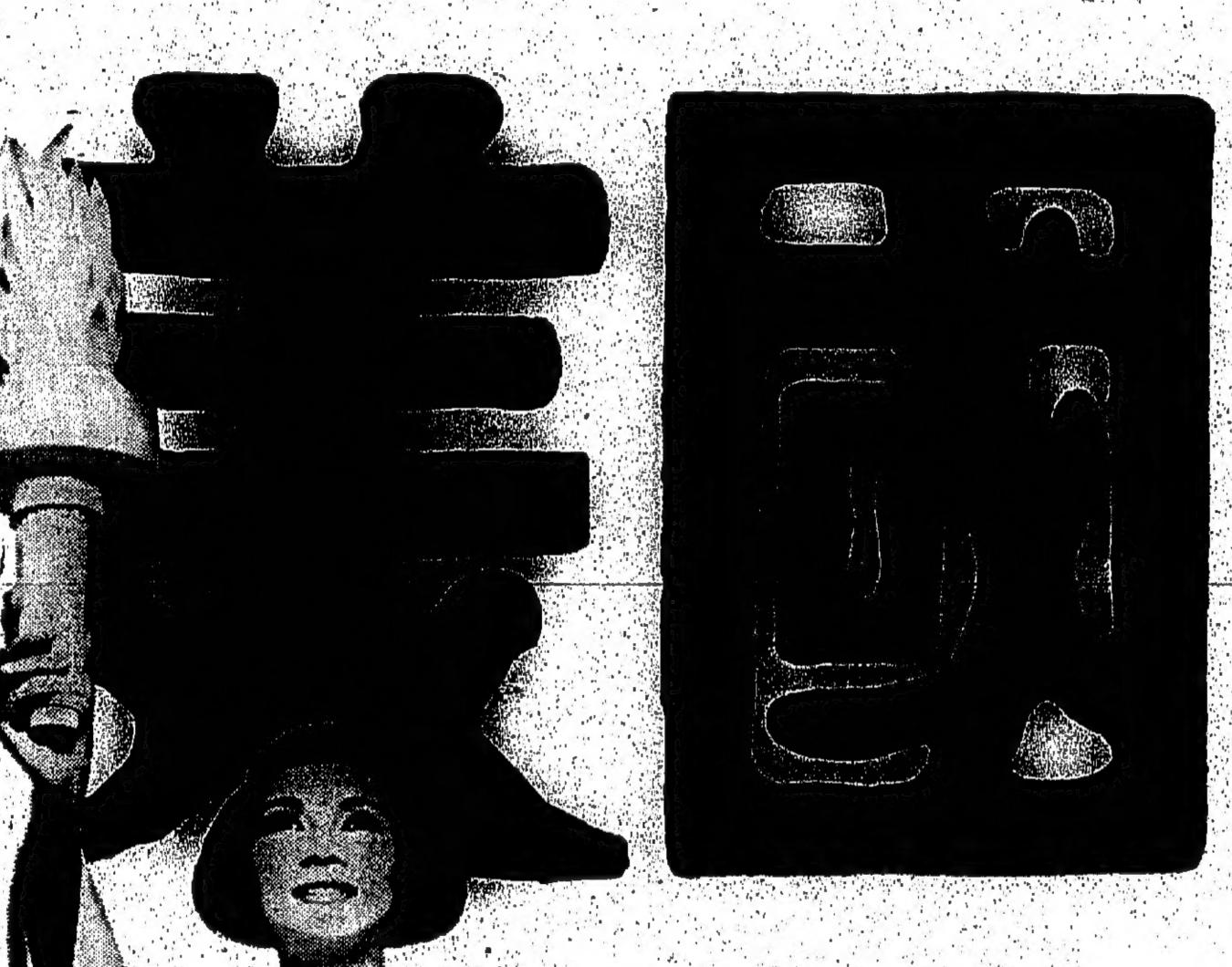
南越總統

結果,是該座樓宇極爲安全可靠,經對不會倒塌,方才讓市民入伙。因此在建至三層時即予以停建。工務局人員對該因此在建至三層時即予以停建。工務局人員對該

經港赴南

啓德機場





番目下午四時半起飛, 或可選擇由日其他五班 规機前往

約,由荷蘭及印尼

日航獨創

閣下如時間急迫可於帝日下午 東京檀香山及洛杉磯又如須 在中途逗留公幹或遊覽可在東京 下機諸事完畢後再轉機由東京前往 曾香山、三藩市及紐約帝週四十



班機,方便無比無論閣下所往何處, 均可享受日航無微不至之優良傳統 服務在日航機上, 閣下不僅是 搭客身份更是贵客嘉骞.



即日舉行

最熱誠的服務。

美國國際商業銀行活期儲蓄年息三厘

請卽到美國國際銀行開戶。你將得到

美國國際商業銀行

加储蓄的銀行一每天計算利息

,每日計算每三月結算一次。





黄真分類 查閱便捷

港抵登林領僑市藩三

商談家廠片製與將

院

股東雕港

VOGUE

華克女鞋公司

電話:H-238520

本公司專營時級女鞋, 享譽三十餘年。現股東將離 港,廣價出讓。手續簡便。 小量投資即可繼續營業。

請即到本公司接治。

招收本年秋季男女新生

王啓銘 周啓賢

酸湖倫间 慈譜機構

廉價出讓

香港威量頓街七號

COLLEGE BERNARD **校址:九龍又一村建之路十號**

招收:FORM 1-4 上下午班男女新生 報名:每日上午八時至下午六時 老試: 五月卅一日 、(超期六下午二時)

電話:800241-2]

校董會主席 周錫年爵士

謂學題 王啓銘



即日舉行

最熱誠的服務。

黄頁分類 查閱便捷

院

招收本年秋季男女新生_ 招枚:FORM 1-4

BERNARD

校董會主席 周錫年爵士

報名:每日上午八時至下午六時 老試:五月卅一日 、(星期六下午二時)

王啓銘

建與始開底年 成完可卽中年明

商談家廠片製與將

節影電市藩三加參

旺角分行:開敦道五百七十八號 至五百八十號 新浦崗分行:野藤梅二十六號 官被分行:物革海二十四战

請即到美國國際銀行開戶。你將得到

美國國際商業銀行



股東雕港

廉價出讓

VOGUE

華克女鞋公司

香港威量頓街七號

電話:H-238520

享譽三十餘年。現股東將離

請即到本公司接治。

港,廣價出讓。手續簡便。

小量投資即可繼續營業。

本公司專營時款女鞋。

校址:九龍又一村建之路十號

上下午班男女新生

你應該存欵於一間能帮助你增 加儲蓄的銀行一每天計算利息 美國國際商業銀行活期儲蓄年息三厘 ,每日計算每三月結算一次。

賽

幕

兵賽 餘音

野文服文服文服教

句話

人四三週海週

工人等方始

作之兵委有,影符打終

頗响,重的 療,呼任,

八フショ的高意

缺是〈五〉①止华 是李連十他成〉。 四日誕二年復個 百知分分有私人

展1中勃以1 依集,制前果

球鍋標賽總統第州個世界長

乓

拉線

非種子球

次數分表

定該職接班人作求辭主席職

會晚藝遊會年青

演表道柔拳跆

觀參坊街友會迎歡

賽球:籃:菲:港

捷三軍客一十八對五十八

成城又,止國後

結昨

全許賢瑛

執委會

東

宿務

瞪記會今

練清道伏

通沒有演出成熟,但已具型時組,林尚養率領社會組,

會證

許玉霜

貝出發

有是好的印成。()

巨浪越異

先續書學根 治民强革華

林絮榮强年曾 LT.

彭展吳貴 立廣振文 節智平光 FF 郭揚光豐伍 伯德大學順 到集中義林

良し美し華レ平し文文章

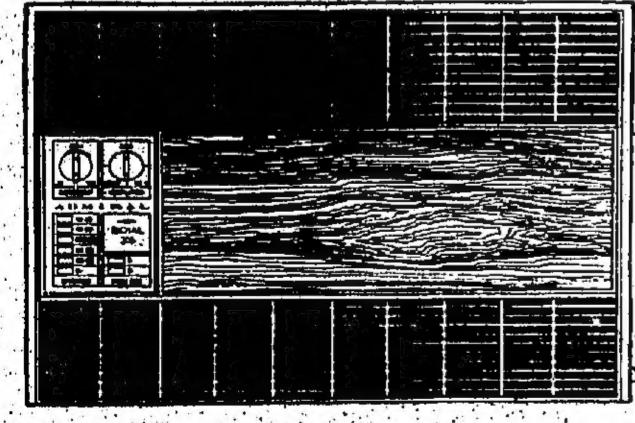
上右。動二三日

夏令盃足球 電 星島 話燈鄉

蟬聯會長

陳浩民

Admindired.



植不同為 连续武 由 7.500 至 27.000 分类学体

公夏单位較快者連合暗客,客廳,寫字楼,公寓酒店等。 华度单位较大者适合。皖非军,强军,理聚军,工服等。

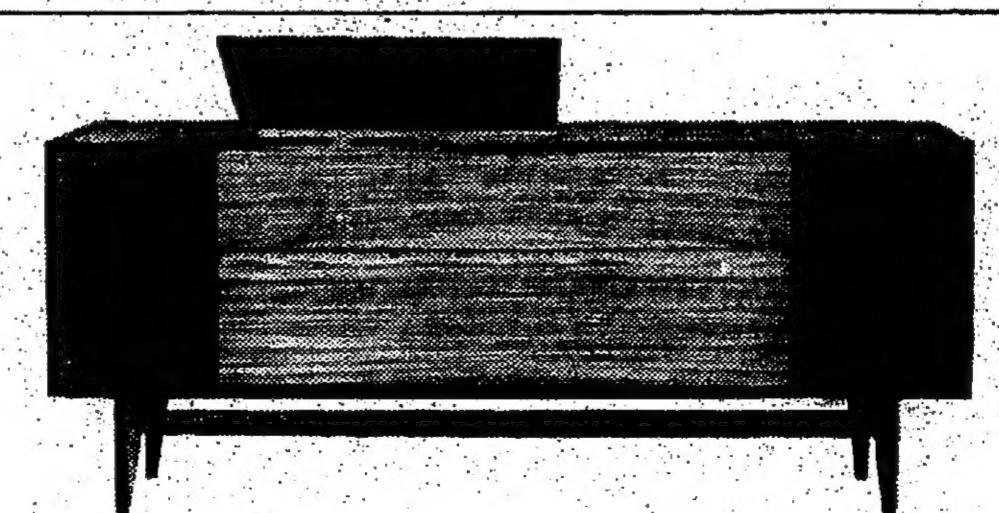
冷呢特多·特舉强風摩打·風大够凍

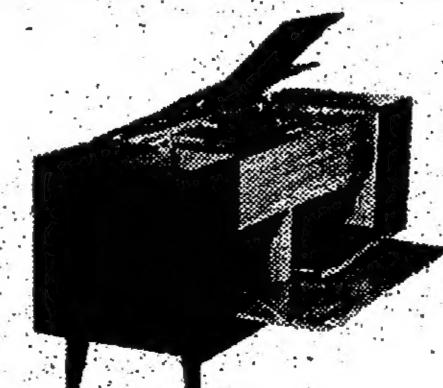
免費妥潔·五丰担吊·最佳服務·

(並免费派及使则安建事堂) 各大量相开均有陈列銷售

越代碼 通 商 貿 易 公司 · 旅:763231

林艮德 KS 780 WE





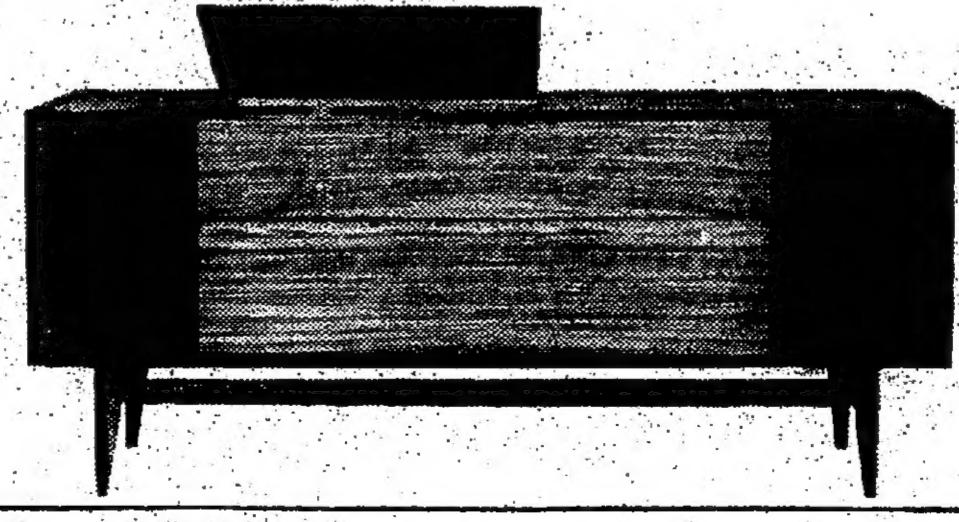
●四速身歷聲唱盤

王义酒毡

味更水水飲氣品 無覺或塊時味質 窮其東或加芬纯 **姜汁汽入**券潔

田里经济的公司部分中央

豪華柜機



●長、中波・二短波段及

超短波收音

● 十個强力磁性高低音喇叭

● 總輸出量 30(2×15) 瓦 ●備有裝置錄替機或回聲器座格

JARDINES _{使代理} 怡和有限公司

GRUNDIG

全針電動

計算科機

有常数及自動小数點

袖珍輕巧、使用簡易

面積僅数方吋

• 担保可靠

厂屬做多司經傳之 CONTEX 計算機

均可學受

减·乘·除均可

事丰售出100,000

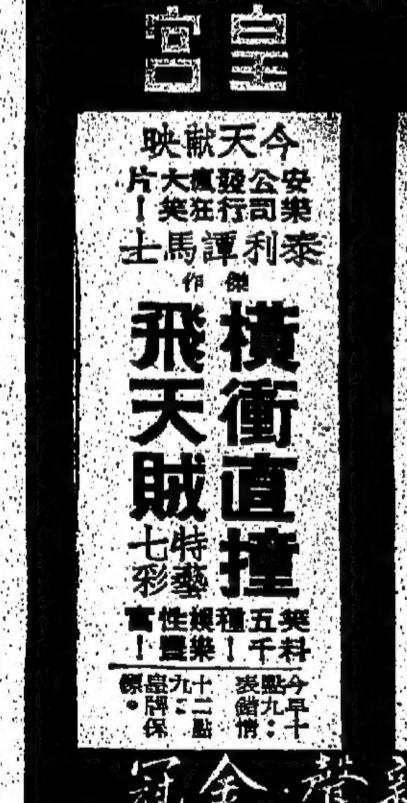
德輔道西

販養內

廠 商 會 印 足 質

看 機





另有手摇之

CONTEX計算機

每具性信\$495.00



互聚凝公**霍** 片腰戰司士

血海

底、映

便却 | 米麗 斯佐 | 湛拔

彩七部全



鐵難錄件珍翠 過達。真實世 」切機相島號 勿會實事目

天 兩後長 犯公行榮樂東 第5日泰公力 片性活發司數 天兩後最 片彩魄心艷張秘 是 生誤我 風 狼 養夜滾千 艶夜友面

献獨金 座費持保週兩 映週三第 映家門 献巨番菜度年本司公映大 **精巨後「談怪谷四」權** 巨國公國片語司泰 令張**須** 你作會心陳 與

堡雄英洗血學 場夜午華新



海四天今 | 鉅七至天今後最 片彩士天今後最 戲彩舞司洲

水亂洗地大批 結花局逐 映換天明

鉅七線價怪奇**鷲緊**出公百 **片彩藝探護情險張品司代** 俠電閃 賀羅芝美 山城莎梅 客形隱戰大

體等飛冠金請發聲新龍槍俠獨聲樂早今 火亂

國·運海·統總 都皇·后皇·聲麗 "易後係約"

賊飛直橫 富性娛種五笑讚與全

行業所為澳大烽南越製器

士三縣圖 | 恩黑德早 | 心田堪午早海今 | 肚海華 | 仇俠號場 | 配置:夜場選天



灣 陣 迷誤 帮 烏 雅 亞 縣 献 明 現 入 辦 龍 黃 堅 倫 節 映 天

人四風都臺 下殭吸后 臺 樹洼 聲麗 早今 ●美施 集屍血 ●河 楊天

場五个後最|天个映祗器 作輝光亞比倫哥 片名大亞比倫哥

婿金 七特 龜 金像巨片 主特薛之膺協嘉 演聯尼作影實美 。合波。后榮蓮 致港 海 好興 新

戦决大克坦場合利 早舞



誌寇篡俠奇: 半點11夜午今樂快 超破龙飛金熔海平12娘的鎖半十块師扭束場今。 粉黑大天图春軍:點 新潜:點樂爺計方:早 是區新個四界新

新界應否設議會

貋議局昨

有辯論

馬

三十五元,可中一百四十一元六角八元正,「至默」派形二十九元九三戰」派形二十九元九三戰)。四天然,至以一三四十一元六角,即的混奪等云箭,介紹「卽勝」,為果然勇猛拼殺,取勝冠軍。四人,以為其然勇猛拼殺,取勝冠軍。

利」夾「再勝」,果然中正水準更佳。 三位病稿人,一一單位都可維持一定的水準

「軍大 風,利 來當」

位三組

夾

囚世

料論後春

,下年度初期提助拖殺。

「快樓」初次上陣欠缺經驗,成熟進步經驗豐富後顯有阜樓的一块風雷之勢以臨,輕易顧馬十分合理,「全家數」成熟宋已達到應有之水平。 为政府間順序為十秒四,二十三秒二,二十四十分政府間順序為十秒四,二十三秒二,二十四十分政府、一个成別底東馬。 快趣 與 全家歌 跑來具有一个放到底東馬。 快趣 與 全家歌 跑來具第四,其餘各駒以大照薩瓊後。 只是家歌一單照跟在第二,"快樓」又後二乘第八全家歌一單照跟在第二,"快樓」又後二乘第次至的一落山以後將放而去,以四乘之距離領入教室的一落山以後將放而去,以四乘之距離領入 提一與何函英真五千餘県三熱,其餘各駒洪燮展頁邁衞県次熱,潛力略次於前駒負現雄祀一切之馬,成爲全熱門十分合理。一與邱達辯真三萬四千九百餘温率県全熱 「**發育精神」**。 同先過半哩閘 以称神」、「得盛」、「夏晒、「快程」、「全家數」、「夏藤丁」與「百搭」三駒葉權,實際十一駒,最後搭配排位公佈後十一駒,最後搭配排位公佈後 與「力橋」在中層,

今牌,下半年仍應有好帝王谷」如能改籌開前,恐無大作用,反而一次無大作用,反而 **魞**快

引 初千所 山 朝 池 江 , 興 功 動 顕 数 部 一 復 權家數 體

退休練馬師

映放日即

片色影世**奏** 王情壇界動 滅女

樂獎料雙天明



表意人出奇新段橋

更多

响的

環球學學

格手 赤 場所

平 塲公郎 映餘日

映献天今 片藝文彩七 雪

餘七製實 互彩盆地 片紀智講 海底動物園 彩七日明

勿水千悟劇 失到依交情 機渠百狂蕩 會來願夫女 春源色

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	7
(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	File
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	,
英文科 (三十) 王淑	方。
I DOCOM MINISTER	
LESSON-THIRTY 28-5-69.	
SECTION FIVE	
TEST PAPERS	
FINAL TEST: (ENGLISH PAPER II,)	
	,
(a) Combine the sentences, following the instru	cti
est ten in the prackets.	
Examples any alterations that are necessary.	•
(i) The thief has been caught. He stole	the
jewels (use !who!)	
Ans.: The thief who stole the jewels has b	een
caught.	,
(ii) He wandered around the building. He	dad
not know where to go. (Use not know)	ng'
Ans.: He wandered around the building not	,
knowing where to go.	
(i) The manager insists. Do the work at once	
(Use 'that')	,
(3.5) Deale de la company	· .
(ii) Dick is foolish. Dick is stubborn.	
(Use 'Not only but also')	ż
	,
(iii) Would you like to join in the game? I wo	nder
(Use if)	• •
	, ,
(iv) Joan was afraid of being late. Joan took	8
taxi. (Mse 'as')	şd.
	,
((v) You can homes and Your	
(v) You can borrow my lecture notes. You must return it in two days. (Use provided that	
from the rin two days. (Use provided that	(i
	•
	- 5
(b) Rewrite the sentences, following the instr	uct
lons given in the brackets. Make any alte	rat
ions or additions that are necessary.	
(i) Stella went to Canada some months ago.	
(Use 'few' for 'some')	٠
My sister wants to have another pair of sh	000
Use 'like' for 'want').	0034
	•
(iii) John started to collect coins as a hobby.	
'Use 'stopped' for 'started')	
and the state of t	
(Aux) Temple 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	
(1v) Jack's conduct is worthy of the highest pr	aise
(Use deserving for worthy)	
(v) If you don't mind, you will be hurt.	
The state of the s	
(Use 'careful' for 'mind')	
(Use 'careful' for 'mind')	
(Use 'careful' for 'mind')	 .
(Use 'careful' for 'mind') Each blank space shows where ONE word has been	7
Each blank space shows where ONE word has been left out. Write each missing word against its	7
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Even (1)Catford Street (1)	7
Each blank space shows where ONE word has been left out. Write each missing word against its number in the margin. Even (1) Catford Street (1) there were signs of spring; the sun (2)	7
Each blank space shows where ONE word has been left out. Write each missing word against its number in the margin. Even (1) Catford Street (1) there were signs of spring; the sun (2) shone (2) the pavements. windows (3)	7
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英文科 (二十) 主淑方・	
SECTION FIVE	
FINAL TEST: (ENGLISH PAPER II,)	
(a) Combine the sentences, following the instruction given in the brackets.	s
Examples any alterations that are necessary.	
(i) The thief has been caught. He stole the jewels. (use 'who')	
Ans.: The thief who stole the jewels has been caught.	
(ii) He wandered around the building. He did not know where to go. (Use not knowing). Ans.: He wandered around the building not	
knowing where to go.	
(i) The manager insists. Do the work at once. (Use 'that')	
(ii) Dick is foolish. Dick is stubborn. (Use 'Not only but also')	
(iii) Would you like to join in the game? I wonder. (Use 'if')	
(iv) Joan was afraid of being late. Joan took a taxi. (Mse 'as')	
(v) You can borrow my lecture notes. You must return it in two days. (Use provided that!)	
(h) Bennedika (**)	
(b) Rewrite the sentences, following the instruct- ions given in the brackets. Make any alterat-	
ions or additions that are necessary. (i) Stella went to Canada some months ago.	
(Use 'few' for 'some')	
Use 'like' for 'want').	
(iii) John started to collect coins as a hobby. 'Use 'stopped' for 'started')	
(1v) Jack's conduct is worthy of the highest praise. (Use 'deserving' for 'worthy')	
(v) If you don't mind, you will be hurt. (Use 'careful' for 'mind')	
Each blank space shows where ONE word has been	
left out. Write each missing word against its number in the margin.	
Even (1) Catford Street {1}	, , , ,
there were signs of spring; the sun (2) shone (2) the pavements, windows (3)	
were opened and front doors were (4) sometimes left wide open; there was (5)	
a strong smell of spring greens cook- (6) ing, of soap and dampness (3) (7)	
spring cleaning and new paint. People (8) bought bunches (4) primroses; (9) they were only threepence a bunch (10)	
(5)the barrows in the High Street, but the pale yellow of the flowers soon	
got sooty. The smoke (6) the chimney-pots blew this way and that	
as the breeze changed. Children played hopping games (7) squares and	
lay out (8) the window-sills and	
wisps of straw and fluff and feathers	·
to make (10) nests that no one ever saw.	
Write out a suitable form of each of the verbs in brackets against the number given in the margin.	
There has always been some (1)	
form of education but there (2) (1) (have) not always been schools. (3)	
Four hundred years ago few people (4) in England (2) (go) to school or (5)	
(3) (learn) to read and write. (6) But this lack of literacy (4) (not/ (7)	ĺ
mean) the people were uneducated. (8) In some ways they (5) (be) better (9)	
educated than their descendants (10) today. The peasant in the village	
learnt the arts and skills of farming, together with much tradit-	1
ional wisdom about the earth and sky and living things. In the twon the boy (6) (apprentice) to a poster	
the boy (6) (apprentice) to a master craftsman in whose household he	
(7) (live) with other apprentices; here he learnt not only the ways of business but also the rules and	
customs of his trade, and (8) (gain) varied experience of human nature.	
For the girl, the home, with its kitchen, loom and herb-garden (9)	
(offer) a better domestic education than it (10) (do) in these days of	
canned food, ready-made clothes, and queuing.	
Complete the following sentences by adding a.	
an, the some, any, IF NECESSARY. Write the answer against its number given in	
the margin. If nothing needs to be added,	

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· :	(c)		y's teach able man		(3)		(3)	
	(ď)	In (4) Brown,	opinion this is	of (5) Inspeasiest	ector wav	(4)	
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5. (a) "I shan't be in the way, shall I?"

英中會考化學科試題

CHEMISTRY

Time allowed - Two hours and thirty minutes

MULTIPLE CHOICE SECTION - in separate book (40 marks) SECTION B (60 marks)

Section B

Answer FOUR questions only. Give chemical equations and structural formulae where appropriate. (Atomic weights: Fe = 56, O = 16, Mg = 24, H = 1, S = 32, Na = 23) \

1, (a) In the dry state, TWO colourless crystalline solids X and Y do not react with each other. When dissolved in cold water, they react to give a white precipitate which dissolves on boiling, On cooling this hot solution colourless needle-shaped crystals appear.

> On heating with concentrated sulphuric acid, solid X gives out some brown gas. The amount of brown gas is increased when copper turnings are added during the heating. When hydrogen sulphide gas is passed into an aqueous solution of X, a black precipitate is produced. Solid Y gives a lilac colour in a flame test. Name the solids X and Y. Explain all the reactions mentioned above and give equations where appropriate.

Write equations ONLY to show the action of chlomne on the following substances:-

- hydrogen sulphide gas,
- sulphurous; acid,
- jammonia gas.

What is this type of reaction called?

- With the help of a labelled diagram of the apparatus, describe how you would prepare a jar of pure ethene (ethylene) from
 - Describe what happens and state the necessary conditions when ethene reacts with
 - (i) bromine,
 - sulphune acid,
 - (iii) hydrogen.

No equations are required.

- Compare and name the products formed by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on ethanol and acetic acid.
- A piece of iron containing carbon as the main impurity weighs 4.0 gm and is allowed to react with dilute hydrochloric acid until no further reaction. Then the mixture is filtered and washed. The filtrate, together with the washings, is slowly treated with sufficient concentrated nitric acid until no further change, and then excess ammonium hydroxide is added. The resulting precipitate is filtered off, washed, dried and finally heated to redness until the weight is constant. The weight of the product is found to be 5.0 grr
 - (i) Calculate the percentage of iron by weight in the original piece.
 - Describe the reactions involved and give equations where appropriate.
 - Using ammonium chloride as the starting material, outline ONE method for the preparation of each of the following substances:-
 - (i) A reasonably concentrated solution of hydrogen chloride.
 - A sample of nitrous exide.
- Outline briefly the Haber Process for the manufacture of ammonia and name the necessary catalyst. Technical details are not required. State briefly the effects of change of temperature on the yield of ammonia in this process.
 - (b). Name two important industrial uses of ammonia.
 - (c) Describe what happens when concentrated sulphuric acid reacts. with each of the following:-

'sulphur_ (ii) (iii) zinc oxide. What property of concentrated sulphune, acid is illustrated in each case?

- CADIMIN From the point of view of electron transfer why
 - (i) oxides of metals are basic, whereas those of non-metals are never basic;
 - metals often react with acids to form hydrogen whereas non-metals do not.
 - (b) 8.0 gm of magnesium are treated with 100 ml of dilute sulphuic acid containing 200 gm of acid per litre.
 - Calculate (i) the weight of magnesium left and
 - (ii) the volume of hydrogen collected over water at . 18°C and 730 mm of pressure. The saturated water vapour pressure at 18°C is 15 mm.
- 1.50 gm of a divasic acid containing two morequies or water of crystallisation are dissolved in distilled water and the solution made up to 250 ml. 25-00 ml of this solution require for neutralisation 26.20 ml of decinormal (or decimolar) sodium hydroxide solution.
 - Calculate (i) the molecular weight of the crystalline solid acid, (ii) the concentration of the anhydrous acid in grams
 - per litre. (b) Draw a belied diagram of the apparatus you would use to carry out the electrolysis of aqueous sodium chloride Explain what

isppens at each electrode.

(b) "They arrived yesterday, didn't they?"

"No, I shan't."

-"Yes, they did."

(g) turn in

(j) taking in

(c)	"You have heard all about that, haven t you;
	"Yes, I have."
(d)	"Jane will come this afternoon, won't she?"
	"No, she won't."
(e)	"You like coffee, don't you?"
	"Yes, I do."
(a)	given up (b) get through (c) go into)
(4)	mun down (a) taken un (f) take in

(h) turn up

(1) made-up

英中會考地理(一)答案

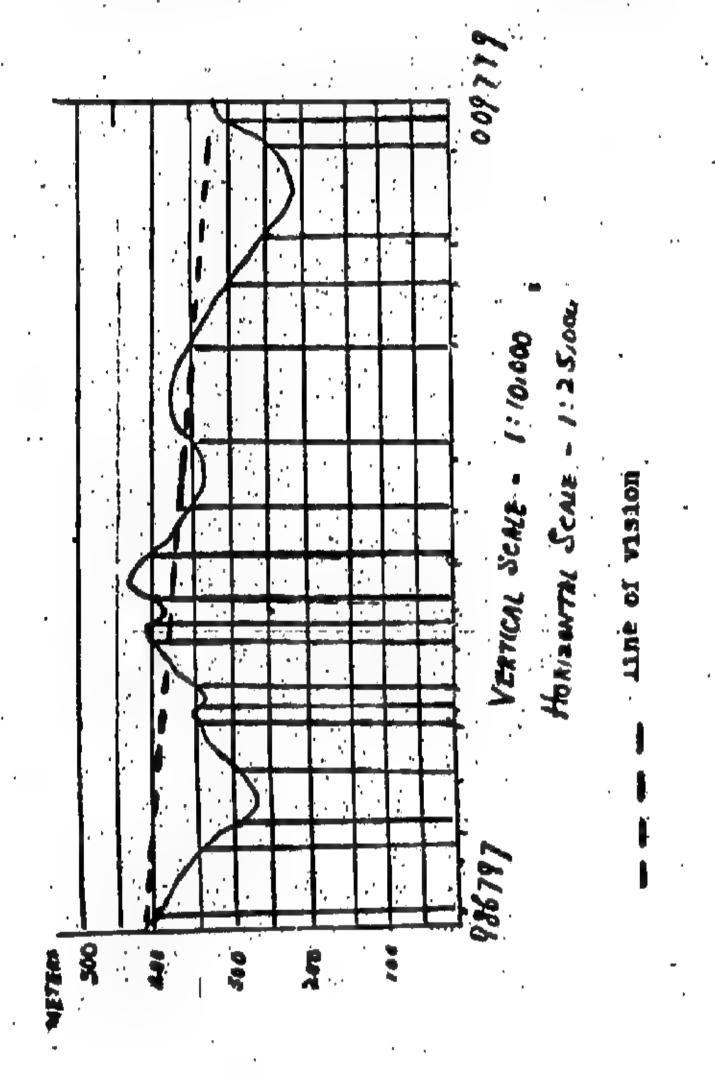
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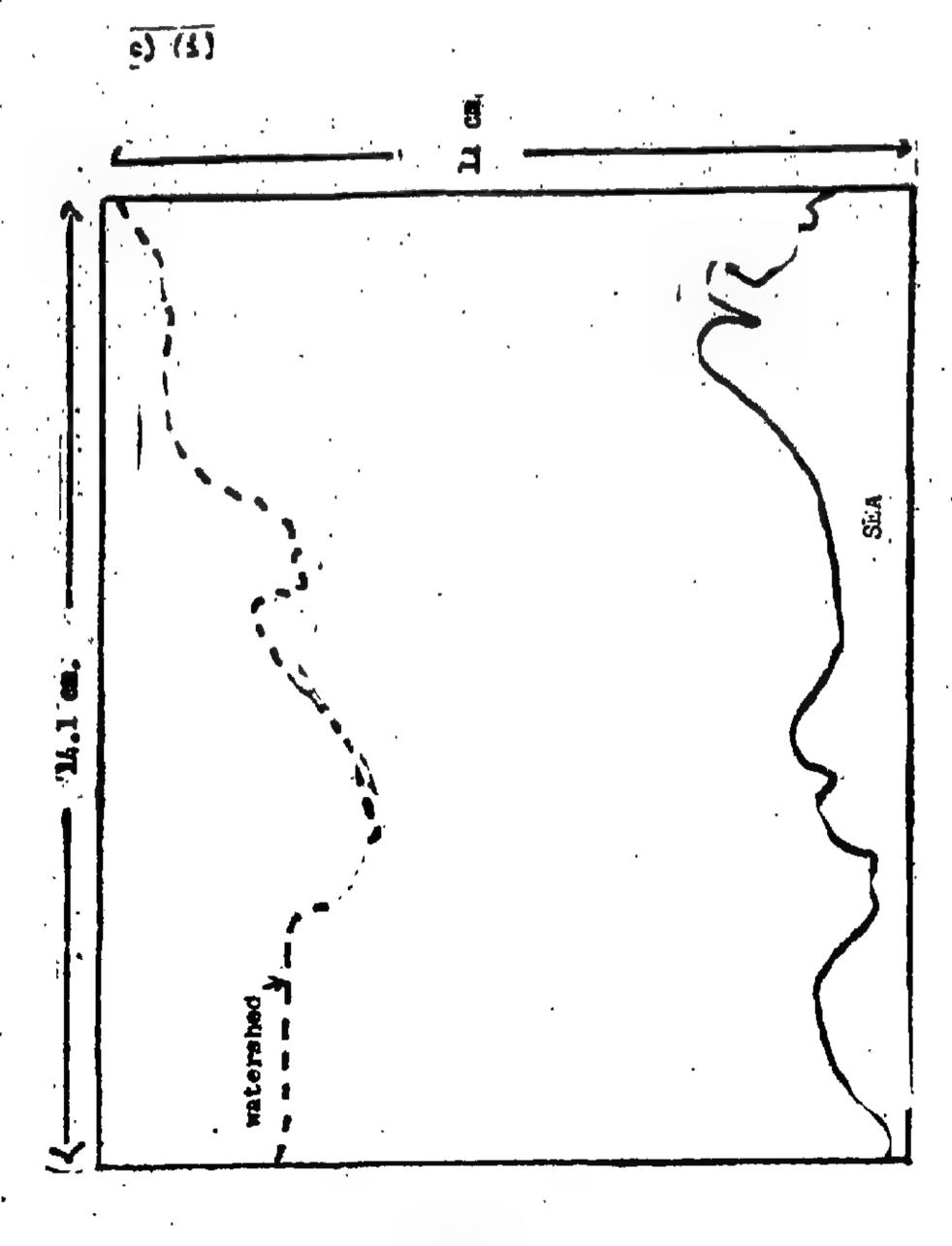
1.K.C.E.D. (English) 1969

GEOGRAPHY I

Suggested Answers

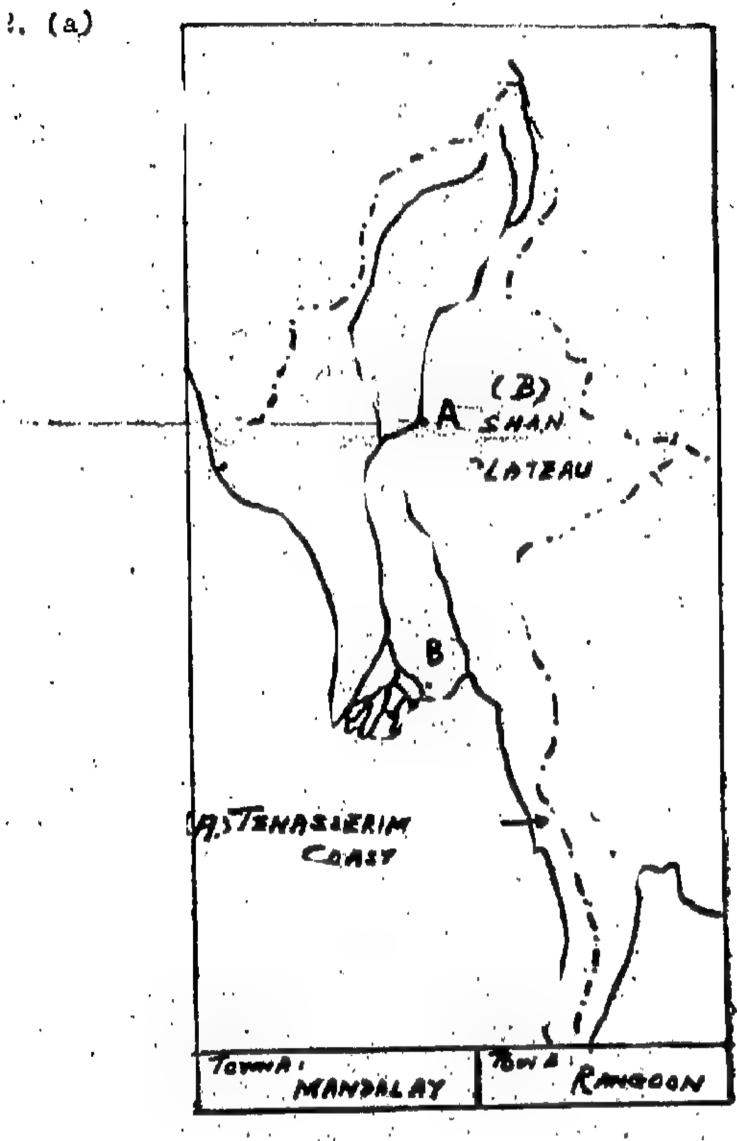
- 1. (a) (i) The hill marked A on the photography is
 - (11) B is part of the Rambler Channel.
 - 111) The land use feature is cometery.
 - (iv) The feature marked D is an embankment, used to delimit the area for future reclamation.
 - b) (i) The angular bearing of 986797 from 009779.
 - ii) It is impossible to see 986797 from 00977 for the line of vision is intercepted by hills.





c) (ii) The blue dotted lines indicate intermittent surface drainage. The valleys so marked are dry for most part of the year since water in the streams running down these valleys has either been diverted into the watercatches or led to cultivated land for irrigation purpose.

(d) First of all there is flat land below 10 metres providing favourable sites for building factories and houses for residential purpose. Most of the coast is straight-edged displaying evidence of reclamation. A first class road runs through the area, which, together with its coastal. position, ensures easy transportation of raw materials and finished products and facilitates the movement of people as well. The harbour of Tsuen Wan Wai is facing south and is sheltered from the prevailing south-easterly winds by the two off-shore islands. In the vicinity there is a power line supplying industrial power and an underground pipe-line providing industrial water. People living in this area offer reliable labour supply and also form a ready market for some of the manufactured products. Moreover, there is marginal land for future expansion to the west of the town which is yet under cultivation (as show on ing may) and emails reclimation. . . .



the not season (May to September) when the sur is overhead at the Tropic of Cancer, A has a higher temperature (about 90°F) than B (85°F) B is cooler owing to its relative remoteness from the overhead sun and also owing to the moderating influence of the sea. However, in the cool season (November to March), A has a lower temperature (about 70°F) than B (75°F). Apart from the fact that it lies far away

from the sea, A has a lower January average partly because of its more northerly position as now the sun is overhead at the Tropic of Capricorn. Thus A has a larger annual range of temperature (about 20°F) and B, a smaller range (about 10°F).

maller amount than B. In addition to its distance from the sea, A lies in a sheltered pasin on the leeward side of the Arakan Yoma which blocks the path of the onshore southwesterly winds in the rainy season. It is a rain-shadow area and receives less than 40° in a year. B, on the other hand, is situated on the Irrawaddy Delta immediately behind the coast and is backed by highlands facing the west. Consequently, B receives fairly heavy relief rain averaging over 80° annually.

Thailand bears distinct similar patterns
In both begintries, there are mountains in the north and west. These mountains follow roughly a north-south longitudinal trend reaching an averaginaight of 6000 feet forming effective communication barriers.

In the central part of each country, there is

river basin, in the form of a southward-sloping rough surrounded by highlands on the other three sides. Each basin is drained by a major river system; Irrawaddy in Burma and Menam Chao Phraya in Thailand. The basin is covered with alluvium particularly in the plain section and the delta area. These alluvial lands are very important

On the eastern side of each country there is plateau (Shan Plateau in Burma and Korat Plateau in Thailand). The surface of each is dissected by rivers cutting deep gorges. In both instances limestone is an important rock which has beer weathered to give a poor dry soil.

of hills, the Fegu Yoma in Burma and the Cardamon Hills in Thailand. Both of them are covered with tropical monsoon deciduous forests in main.

夾中會考化學科多種選擇式試題

HONG KONG

CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION EXAMINATION (ENGLISH)

1969

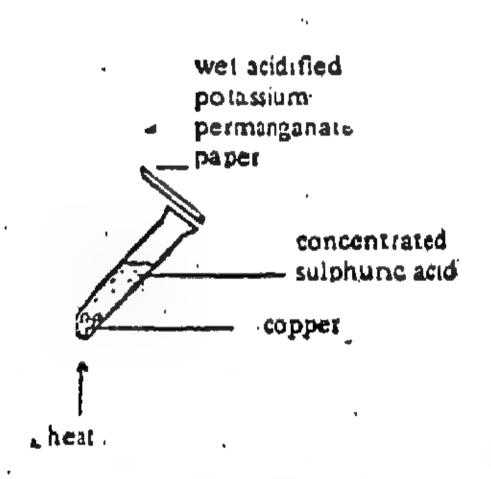
CHEMISTRY

MULTIPLE CHOICE SECTION

(SAMPLE QUESTIONS)

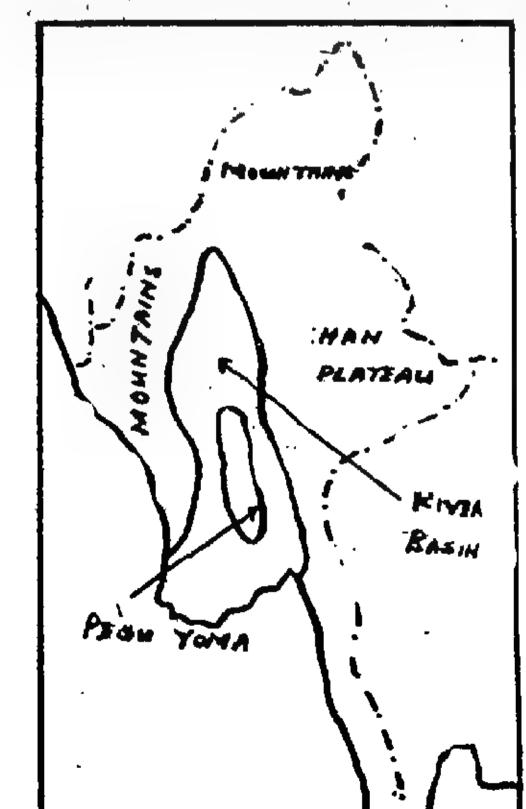
· Coal gas is composed mainly of

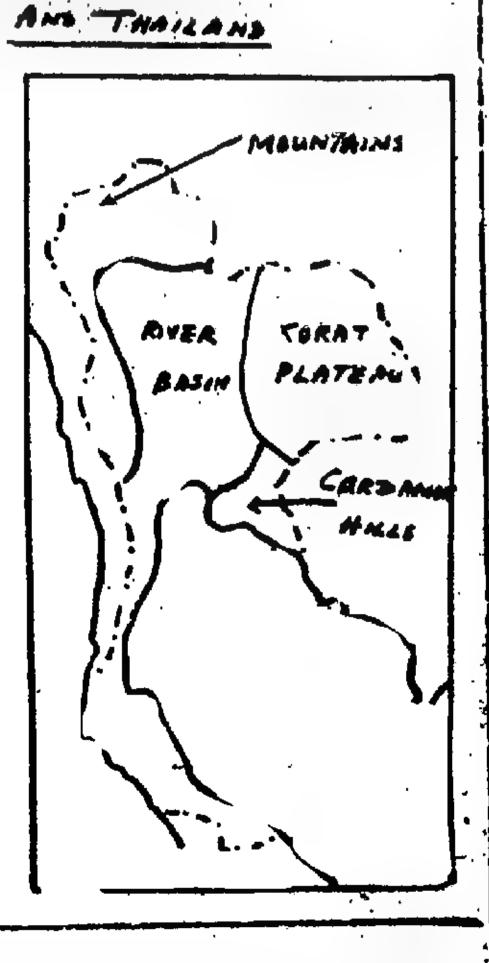
- A. riydrogen and methane
- B. carbon monoxide and nitrogen
- C. oxygen and water vapou.
- D carbon monoxide and hydrogen
- É. carbon munoxide
- same element were alike This statement has to be to differ due to the discovery that an element can
 - P. form allotropes
 - Q. form isotopes
 - R. form molecules
 - S. have more than one valency
 - T, have more than one equivalent,
- A sample of hard water contains magnesium bicarbonate and calcium sulphate. The hardness is caused by
 - p. magnesium bicarbonate only
 - calcium sulphate only
 - R. calcium and magnesium ions only
 - S: sulphate and bicarbonate ions only
 - T. calcium, magnesium, sulphate and bicarbonate ions
- Which of the following changes is not in common; with the other four?
 - A. Burning
 - B. Oxidation
 - C. Rusting
 - D. Respiration
 - E. Photosynthesis



(宗完轉入第四張第三頁)

A BROAD DIVISION OF THE RELIEF FEATURES OR BURNIN





機第四張第二頁)

英中會考化學科多種選擇式試題

The mixture in the test-tube is heated, and the paper held as shown will

- A. De bleached
- tuth brown
- C. not change
- D. tum black
- E. tum red

In which of the following compounds are the atoms joined together by covalent bonds?

- Sodium chloride
- Calcium chloride
- Hydrogen chlonds
- Carbon tetrachloride
 - (iv) only
 - (i) and (ii) only
 - (ii) and (iii) only
 - (iii) and (iv) only (i), (ii) and (iii) only
- If a substance is left exposed to the air for a week, it is found that its weight has increased and if it is heated in a test-tube, drops of moisture form on the cooler parts of the tube. From this we can deduce that the substance is
 - A. deliquescent
 - B. soluble in water
 - C. hygroscopic.
 - D. insoluble in water
 - E. efflorescent
- ...Fe3++...H,O+...SO,+...Fe3++...SO.+...H+

In order to balance the equation, the figures should be in the order

- A. 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 4
- B. 2, 2, 4, 2, 1, 4
- C 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 4
- D 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 4
- E. 2, 2; 1, 1, 2, 4
- (b) Give a short account of the factors leading to the early establishment of sheep-reaming in Australia Why is it still so important today?
- Name THREE amportant agricultural or grastoral products exported from Assuming a addition to multon and wool
- Bigornineral discovenes during the 1960's have made Australia a major world producer of several important minerals. Name THREE of these minerals and state where each has been found.
- What are the major differences in farming patterns and methods between Australia. and Wistern Europe?
- Study the map of South America, figure 6. Then answer questions (a) to (c) in your answer
- Regionf A, B and C are all eress in which settlement is difficult. Name each area and briefly explain the difficulties facing the inhabitants in each.
- Places D. E. F. G and H are all producers of minerals for which there is a big worlddemand Name the numeral found in each area. Explain very briefly
 - (i) how ONE of these occurs and
 - (is) how it is obtained in South America and taken to the point of export
- (c) Ports marked I, I and K all export agricultural or pastoral produce
 - (i) Name these ports.
- (ii) Choose ONE of these ports and draw a large clear aketch-map to show the reasons for its amportance.
- "Define the last few years the growth of the urbin population or nong wong time created new demands for the produce of the farms. But at the same time there has been a steady reduction in the number of people growing rice on their own land" 2
 - (Adapted from the Annual Report 1967) (i. Describe and account for the main changes in the farming pattern in trong Kong dunng the tast few years.
 - (11) How does the climate of Hong Kong influence the type of crops which are gown and the methods which are used in farming in Hong Kong? "The Mediterranean Sea is almost entirely surrounded by mountains. The steep stopes.
 - are not justed to the plough and often need terracing. Climate also influences the distinctive agriculture of the region. Mediterranean agriculture is munly concerned with tree products, and cereals and vegetables are usually only grown to feed the farme, and his family?"
 - (i) Briefly describe this distinctive pattern of farming in the Mediterranean language of southern Europe, showing how the climate influences the type of crops which are grown and the methods which are used
 - (15) Give THREE similarities between farming in the Mediterranean lands of southern Europe and farming in the Monsoon lands of South-east Asia.
- Choose ONE of the following cualifields. Draw a nest sketch-map showing: the tocation and extent of the coalfield TWO major towns the name of ONE important raw material used in the industric of the area and TWO sources from which it might have been brough.
 - (1) Lancashire
- Give examples of and reasons for TWO of the following:
 - (i) industrial areas which are NOT situated on a conffield. (ii) densely populated NON-industrial areas.
 - (iii) Types of industries common to taree ports

英中會考地理(二)試題

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PAPER II Time allowed - Two hours:

Answer FOUR questions choosing TWO unly from each Section Good sketch-maps and diagrams should be drawn where they help to diustrate an answer. Credit will be given for them.

EBCTTON A

3#53

ELEMENTS OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

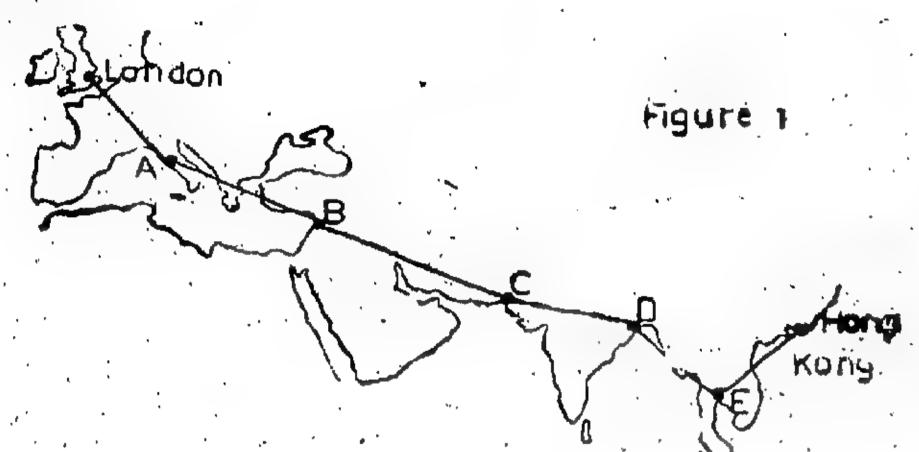


Figure 1. shows one of the major air toutes from Europe to Hong Kong In your answer book

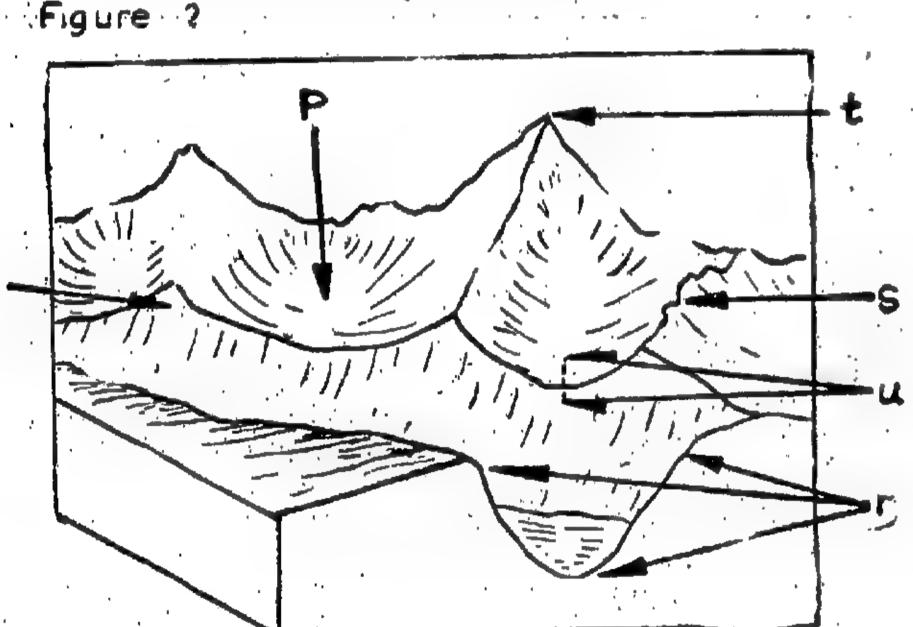
- (a) Name the five towns marked A to E
- (b) Describe as fully as you can the weather conditions you would be likely to expenence at rown A and at town D if you landed there at roid-day in July

Marks

- fer. Using diagrams explain why if the plane crashed on landing in liong Kong at 6 0 a in an hije 18th, the news of the clash could be learns on hily 17th in England
- Using a well-labelled diagram ONLY show what is meant by saying that the latitude of Hong Kong is 22%" North

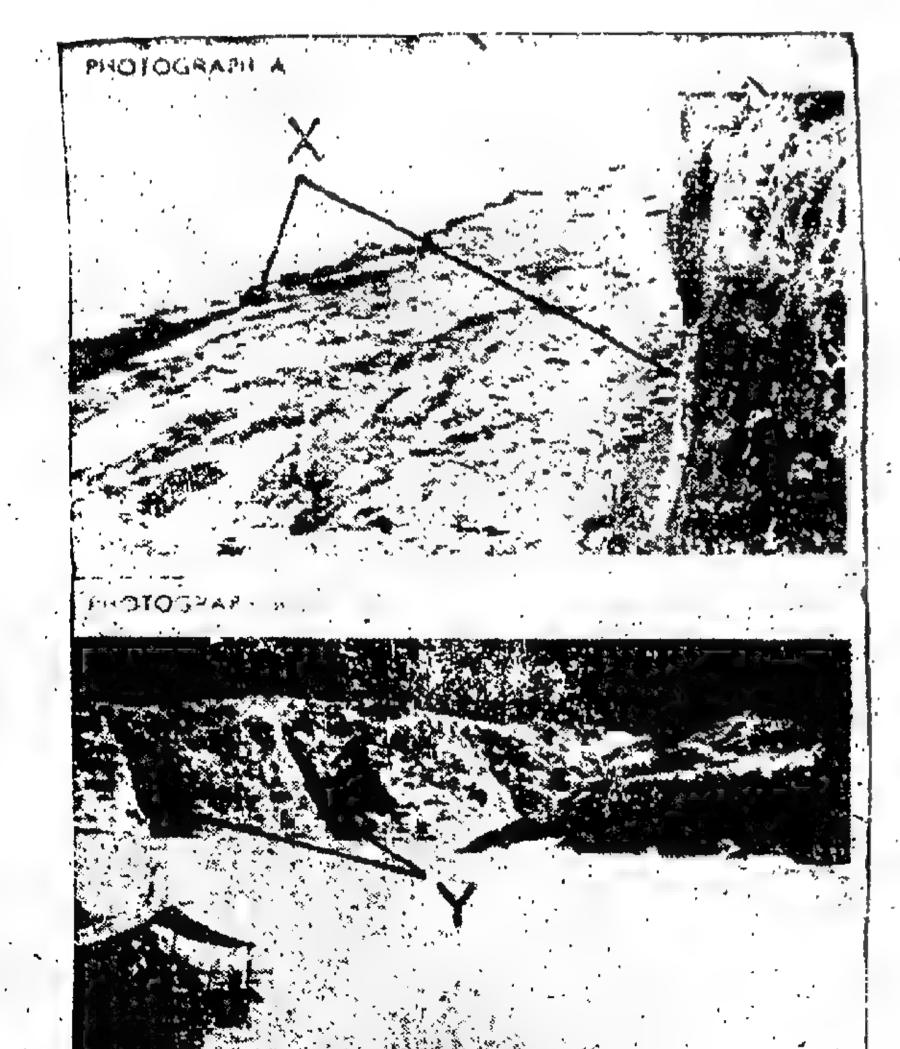
Many teatures of the landscape are common to the Himilayas, Andes. Western Cordillera and Alps. In addition to their characteristic height, ice is the most important agent responsible for their similar landscapes"

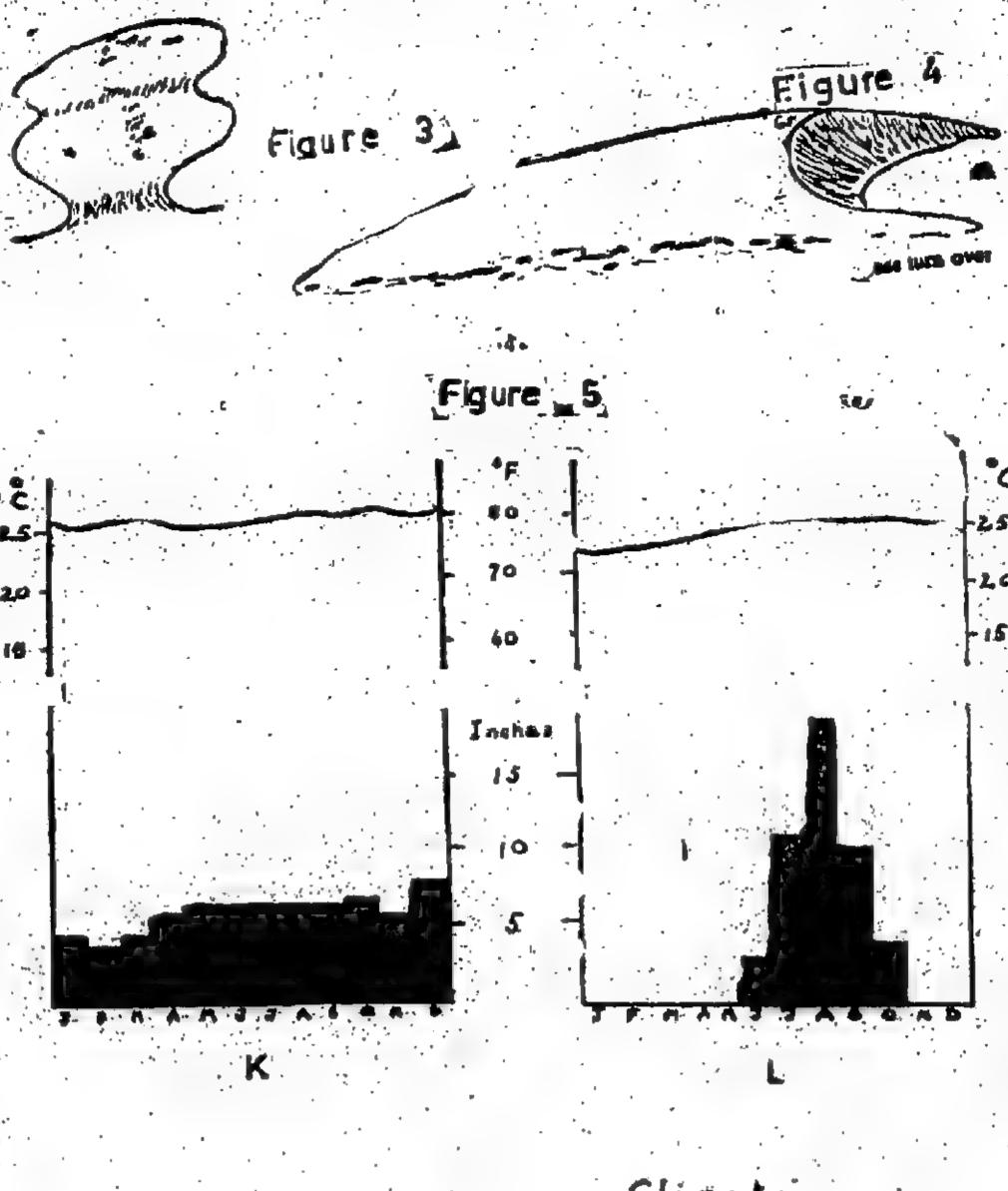
- (a) What name is given to all these mountains of similar age and structure?
- (b) Using labelled diagrams, explain how these mountains have been built In your answer book name the SIV (--- labelled p - u on Figure 2 which results
- from the work of ice. Choose any TWO of the features p. q. r. or a Explain how the ice has worked to give them their characteristic appearance.
- What differences in both climate and vegetation would you observe if you climbed a mountainmear the Equator from sea-level to about 25,000 feet?

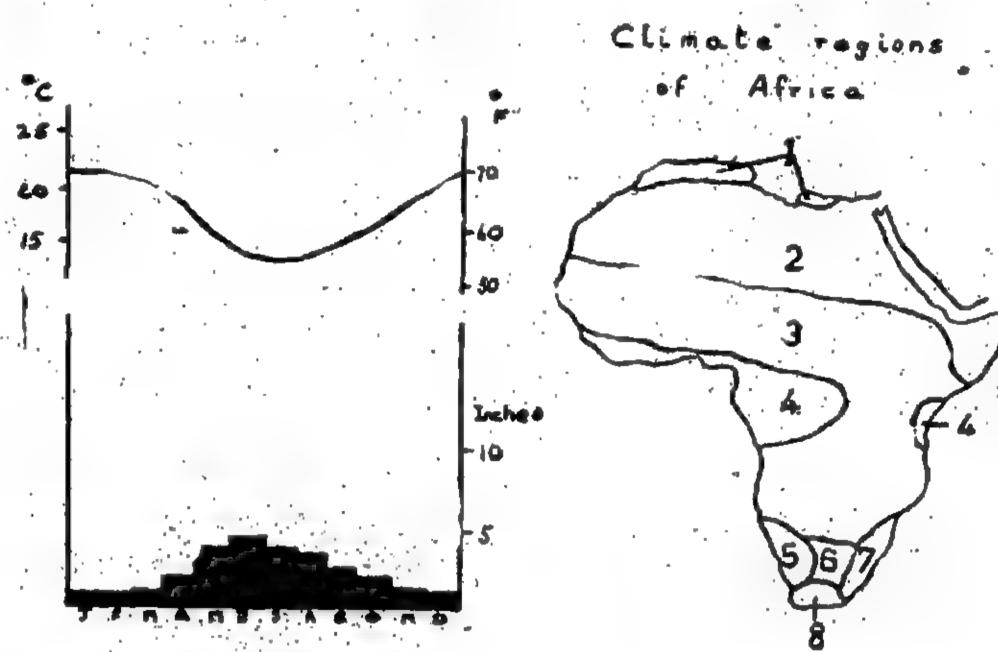


(a) Photographs A and B show two features of the tea coast which are to be found to

- What manice are given to the leatures labelled X and Y* What is the main process at work to form both these featilies?
- Explain in detail how each of these is formed
- Name three other features which can be found along the coast of Hong Kong which are also the result of this process.
- (b) Figures 3 and a represent two reatures found in a desert region. Both are the work of
 - reasse these features and explain how each has been formed
 - Explain the processes of mechanical weathering in a desert region.



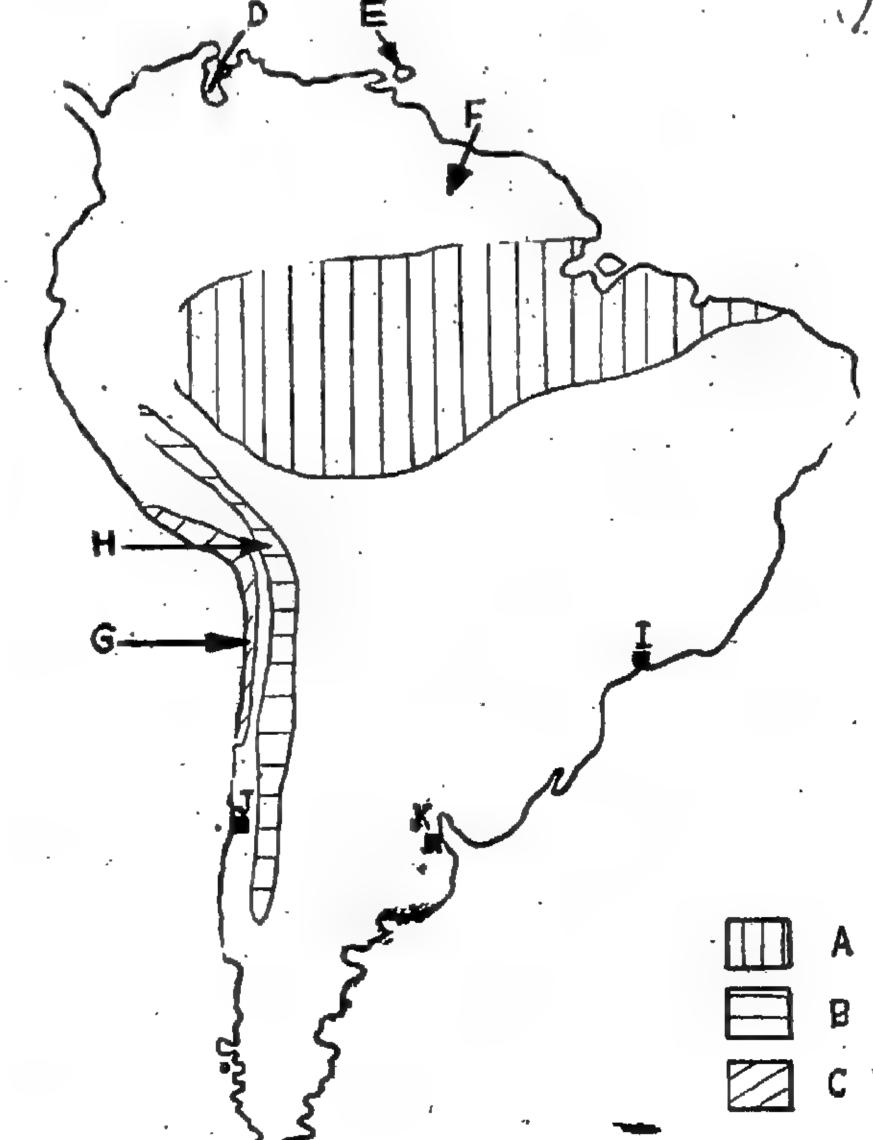


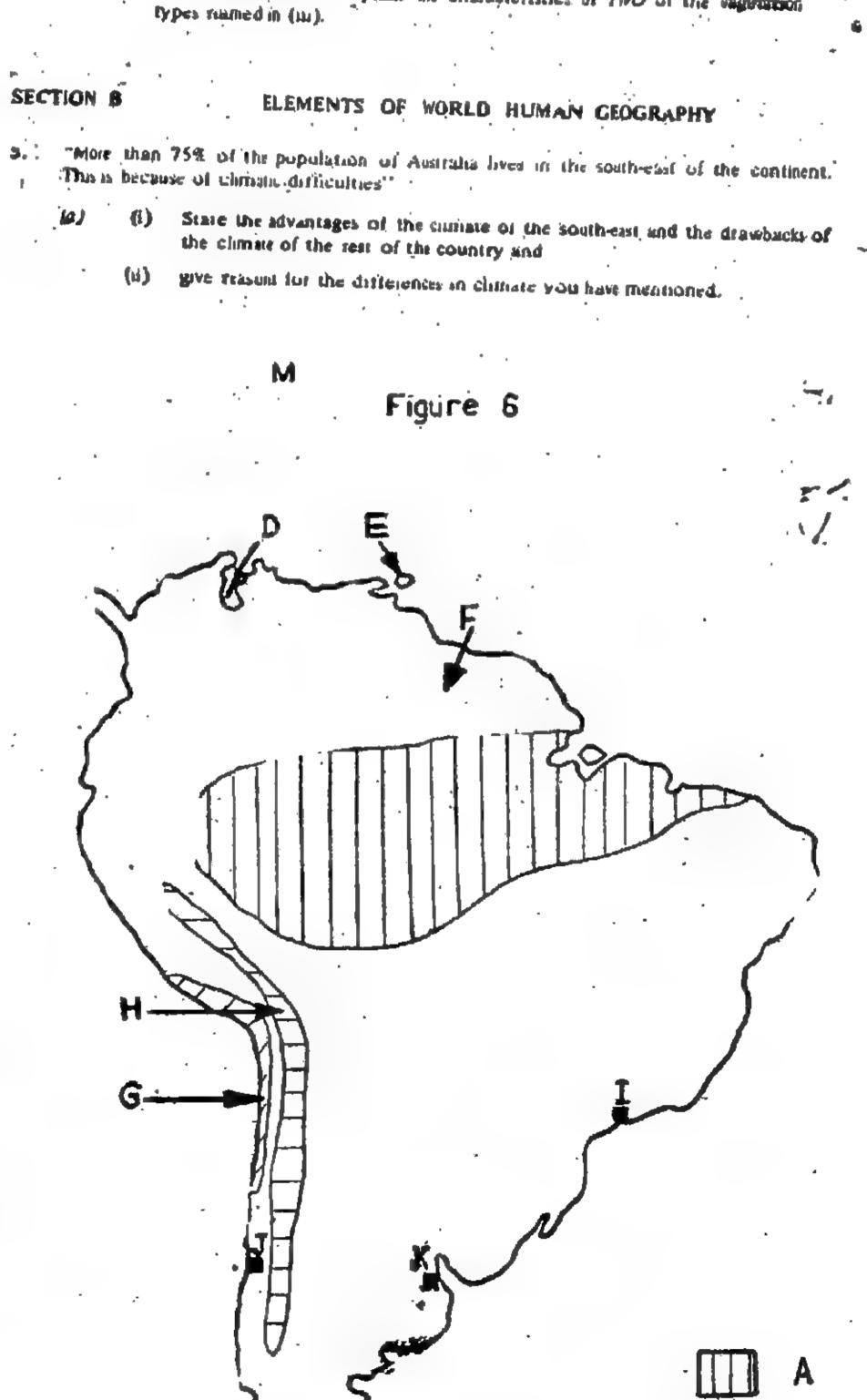


(f) Name one example to be found in Africa of a detreand one of a nit valley

- (ii) Explain satefully how each of these features as formed (b) Figure 5 shows the dimetric graphs of three places in Africa, K. L. and M. and a map of the climatic regions of Africa

 - (i) Name the climatic type illustrated by each graph (ii) in which of the climatic regions, indicated on the map by the numbers I to 8. can each place be located?
 - What natural regetation is associated with each of these three climatic types
 - K. L. and M* (iv) Briefly describe and explain the characteristics of TivO of the vagrention





五

傑退休

SOUTHWESTERN COLLEGE

C.F.5(考PITMAN及L.C.C.

-灣仔道交加里七號(國泰戲院後面)

中交部——中六(大學預科)中一至中五

小一至小六

考試日期:六月一日(星期日)上午九時

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英文中學 F.1至 F.4。(按年遞增

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至中學會考班及大學預科班)

英文小學P.1至P.6。

由即日起在堅道九十七號辦理。

本校自建新型校舍、定於九月落成·有標準課室二十間,

實驗室,圖書室·音樂室·室內運動場等設備俱全。

招拿 生校

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周七道底,作群家

五個索,清有詩火座,阳夢藍:刊鐸 貼府

(四)考試地點 (二)報名日期 一)招收班級 中 男新一女制

本港中學會考後開始接受申請 一次月八日(星期日)下午二時至五時卅分 一本港中學會考後開始接受申請 一校監·彭紹賢博士 一校監·彭紹賢博士 一校監·彭紹賢博士 一校監·彭紹賢博士 一校監·彭紹賢明 一校監·彭紹賢明 一校監·彭紹賢明 一校監·斯公 一校監·斯公 曾 山 **交理科**

英 经

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消役

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張海清

日新新新新镇上生生生生東

學備校索

八十名每月學費五十四元八十名每月學費三十八元

監督 譚永成

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周覺識

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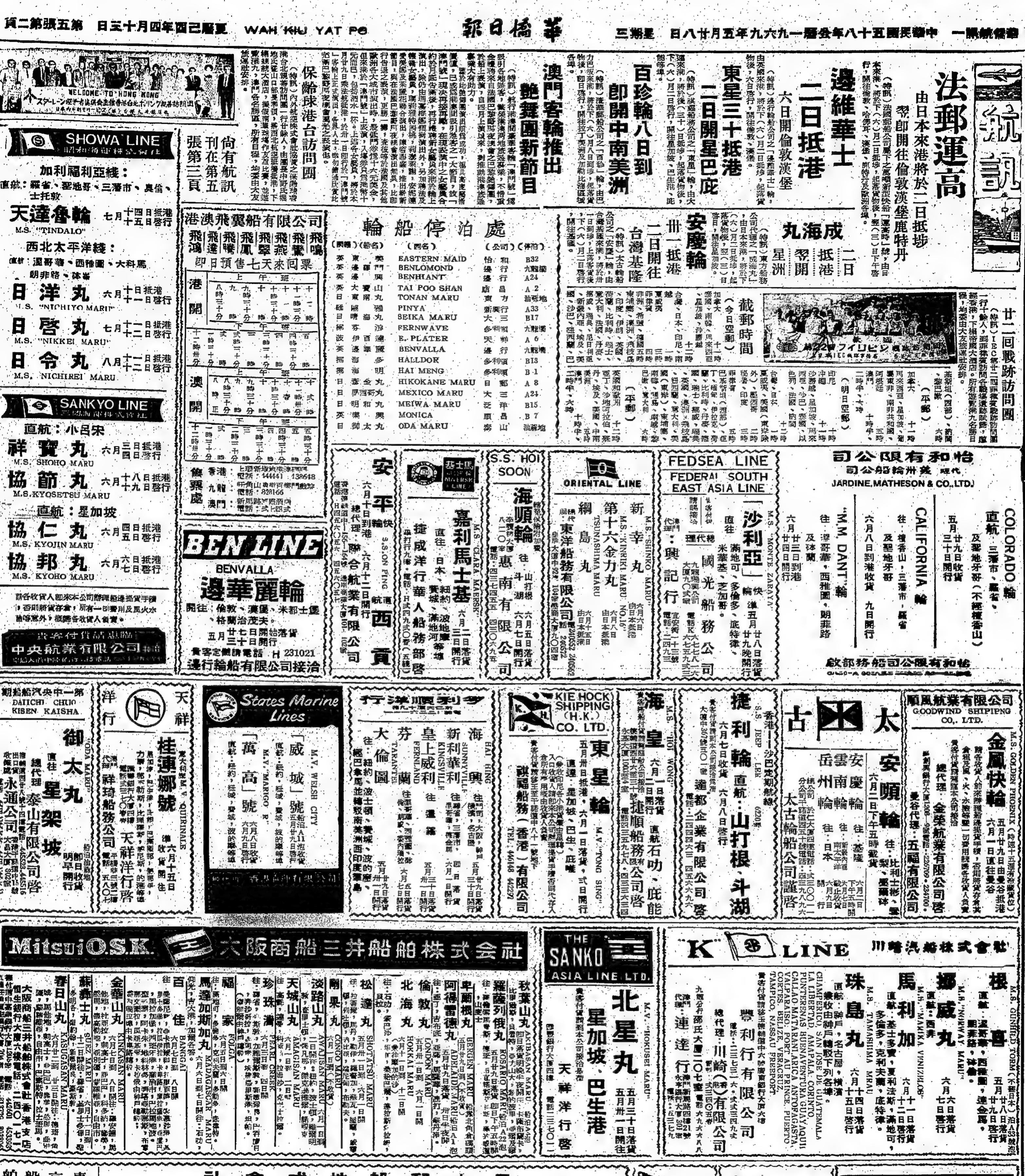
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六月四日開行

六月十二日開行

古晉 東非等地一十二日開行 司

四生、庇能、仰光、六月六日落貨 司公限有(港香)船郵本日

熱 大月廿二日落貨 五大湖等填 五大湖等填

船輪會國義 UNITED STATES LINES, INC.



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	医盛頓郵 WASHINGTON MAIL美國 三十 福 來 佐治安順 GEORGE ANSON 澳洲 三十 佁 和	烈 用 的 RADNORSOTRF 倫敦歐洲 卅一 恰 和 烈 然中的 RADNORSHIRE 倫敦歐洲 卅一 恰 和	英国是英雄即中的即遊「空旅學榜」將新了大 作 次 陳在坳,中 曾被史月 子
	阿 BURMA	大泉丸 DAISEN MARU 聚那普拉蘇朗州一 三 利	英港劉結大港人機到,從展特間上 整作 少古 紧逗飛五行 訪问魏日 人專鐵果抽事,東新獎監監地,
	利 安 REB 台灣 卅一 福 來 倫 敦 丸 LONDON MARU 日本 卅一 大 三	好 利 HALLE 神戸港湾 卅一 東 方	图
	實質鄉 BORIBANA 日本 班一 實 隆	祭 및 MONICA 西演会選 卅一 順 昌 放 基 編 WAIKELO 印尼 卅一 新 盛 東 見 TUNG SING 東 東 TUNG SING F TUNG F TUNG SING F TUNG F TUNG SING F TUNG F TUNG SING F TUNG F TU	港外綫輪開行時間表 梅窩 綫 顯一至大號
	唐納利達 DONA NATI 舊金山 州— 美 邦	東 星 TUNG SING 西東 州一 建 塞	長 洲 終星期一至六杭期 上午七時正 解序列 上午大時廿五分 經來溯 實務終此班 現 五子社
	世 性 性 性 性 を を は JASON 日本 一 新 単行 一 他 統 一 他 が の の の の の の の の の の の の の	大龍山 TAILUNGSHAN 曼谷 ——日 順 昌 金 順 GOLDEN PHOENIX 曼谷 ——日 金 菜	上午大時二十五分世 航 上午五時五十五分經構館坪洲 上午十時正 一經坪洲 上午九時十五分 經坪洲 一卷,一次 飛
	天 津 TIENTSIN	新 净 九 SHINYO MARU 新加坡巴生 一日 永 泰 篇 翰 九 LONDON MARU 東非 一日 大 三	①上午七時下 經坪別機為 上午六時二十分 億 航 下午一時四十五分 經坪洲 下午十一時四十分 經坪洲
	新武士 SAMOS 強烈 # A	選斯基 ADOLF WARSKI 日本 一日 天 祥 高 查 士 CALCHAS 和物浦 一日 太 古	上午九時正 經濟洲和海 上午八時四十五分輕梅鄉坪洲 下午五時卅分 經坪洲 下午二時三十五分 經坪洲
	新 净 丸 SHINYO MARU 日本 卅一 永 蒙 奇特展土基KNUK MAERSK 波斯舞 卅一 據 成	北星丸 HOKUREI MARU 新加坡巴生庇能一日 天 详 違 利 DAHLIA 新加坡 一日 新興行	上午九時四十五分直 新 上午十時五十分 直 新 下午九時四十五分
	較沙縣巴 VISHVA SHOBHA 新加坡 卅一 東方	克利夫關係就PRES。CLEVELAND 三潛市 一日 總 統 智臣統統 PRES。JOHNSON 紐約美東岸 一日 線 述	下午十一時一十分面 杭 下午十二時十分 直 航
	天城山丸 AMAGISAN MARU 日本 一日 大 三	度 但 KW ANGSI 新四副 一日 太 古	下午一時年 茶 航 下午十二時年 経機器呼派 香港往野洲 野洲返香港 五八七〇九〇 目 下午一時四十五分怒呼飛旋器 下午一時中 商 航 下午二時〇五分 経緯爆炸派 上午七時正 上午六時五十分 アカセモカー 全て
	果丸 CONGO MARU 新加坡 ——日 大 三	松達丸 SHOTATSU MARU 新週劇 一日大三利、安 REB 馬尼拉沙巴 一日 福 來	下午三時四十五分市 航 下午三時五十分
•	愛遊魯琪 ELLEN BAKKE	佐治安順 GEORGEANSON 数尼 一日 伯 和 W洲大陸各埠一日 曹 衛	①下午五時中 称体别物質 下午四時五十分 值 航 下午十二時〇五分 上午十一時零五分 连要太銀恰接順法 下午五時四十五分市 航 ①下午五時下 網機窩坪洲 下午一時四十五分 中午十二時正
. 1	第12石朱丸 ISHINOMAKI MARU 12 日本 一日 東 洋 東方衛玉 ORIENTAL JADE 加洲 一日 港 郵	羅施頓郵 WASHINGTON MAIL憑哥雞 一日 福 來 緬 甸 BURMA	下午六時四十五分 下午十時下 郊坪州拘駕 下午七時十分
- '1 '	が地原來 MADISON LLOYD 歐洲 一日 液 選 東 星 TOUG SING 大連	海 皇 HOI WONG 新加坡底朗 二日 捷 順 安 B ANKING 英雄 二日 太 古	下午八時四十五分商 就 下午八時十分
	呼 祝 兄 SHOHO MARU 日本 一日 中 央 第16を力丸KINRIKI MARU 16 日本	東 星 TONG SING 新加坡巴生庇制二日 洪 選 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	下午十時四十五分直 航 下午十時十分 直 航 下午九時四十五分 下午九時五十五分 一四〇〇〇二〇二 八五一一〇二五
h	第 星 丸 SHUSEI MARU 日本 二日 天 辞	愛選署琪 ELLEN BAKKE 西澳洲 二日 徽 行	荃灣·青衣綫 大埔滘往塔門 塔門返大塘滘 ————————————————————————————————————
• 1	工打巴利 STRAAT BALI 上海 二日 清 墨	較沙蘇巴 VISHAV SHOBHA 加州温斯勒 二日 東 方	香港往荃灣經南衣 荃灣返香港經南衣 上午上時十五分 值 航 上午八時四十分 經數湖灣
	多字符 TOWUTI 印尼 二日 通 裕	淡路山丸 AWAJISAN MARU 紐約美東岸 二日 大 三 審 建 文 NANI WARTABONE 蘇那普拉蘇即二日 電 洲	(特四十五分一族) (特四十五分一族)
' L	昌 島 丸 MASASHIMA MARU 美図機 二日 川 崎 松剛、統 PRES. GRANT 英國	音 F JASON 化貝爾法斯特二日 太 古 加 利 舉 CAPRAIA 阿南非 二日 沙 喑	(每一小時一波) 南
	透纖維十 BENWYVIS AND THE TOTAL THE TOT	学城山丸 AMAGISAN MARU 高新波斯灣 二日 大 三 韓地臣來 MADISON LLOYL 歐洲大戰各埠二日 凌 華	香港往大澳 大澳返香港 上牙卡時半
. }	以 海 凡 SEIKAI MARU 日本	新·附· SAMOS 海洲 二日· 關· 來 美· 上· 美· SUSANNE 曼谷 二日· 振盛行	上午九時年,經馬雅、肯山、東上午大時二十分經沙媒灣、東浦、下午十二時中 極東密震 上午十一時中 值 航 美大東泛新複銀東
	山里丸 YAMASATO MARU 美國 二日 山 下 武光丸 BUKO MARU 神写 三日 大 信	湖 高時 VAUCLUSE 倫敦歐洲 三日 法 部 安 順 ANSHUN 連洲 三日 太 古	下午三時五十分經馬灣、東涌、「下午十三時四十分經過學」、下午六時正 「直就」「所有一十二時四十分經濟」、「下午六時五十分」「直就」「新用資料」「新用資」「下午八時四十五分」「自然」「下午六時五十分」「在「常用資」「新用資料」「新用資料」「新用資料」「新用資料」「新用資料」「新用資料」「新用資料」「新用資料」「新用資料」「新用資料」「新用資料」「新用資料」「新用資料」「新用資料」「新用工作」(新用工作工作工作工作,可用工作工作。「新用工作工作工作工作工作工作工作工作工作工作工作工作工作工作工作工作工作工作工作
`	雅 途 CHITRAL 論章 三日 銀 行 標子 円 銀 行	快 達 KAPTA STAMATI 中南美 三日 泛 洋	下宁九時十分
	日 帝 丸 NIKKOU MARU 日本 三日 市 和	成 尚 丸 SEIKAI MARU 新加坡 三日 東 方	大学作うの構造 上午十二時中 直、杭 上午九時正 直
- 1	華利士泰 WERRASTEIN 監洲 三日 捷 成	事哪馬主基CLARA MAERSK 紐約滿地可 三日 捷 成 龍 星 丸 SHUSEI MARU 新加坡巴生庇能三日 天 辟 田 田 田 田 田 田 田 田 田 田 田 田 田 田 田 田 田 田	(多星期日及公衆段期加開) 「香港開」上午八時正(經東涌、沙螺灣) 「一下午八時正(經東流)」 「一下午八時正(經東流)」 「下午八時正) 「下午八時正」 「下午八時正」 「下午八時四十分」「「「一下」」 「下午八時四十分」「「「一下」」 「下午八時四十分」「「「「一下」」 「「「一下」」 「「「一下」」 「「「一下」」 「「「一下」」 「「「一下」」 「「一下」」 「「一下」」 「「「一下」」 「「一下」 「「一下」」 「「一下」」 「「一下」」 「「一下」」 「「一下」 「「一下」」 「「一下」」 「「一下」」 「「一下」 「「一下」」 「「一下」」 「「一下」 「「一下」 「「一下」 「「一下」 「「一下」 「「一下」 「「一下」 「「一下」 「一下」
	名古屋丸 NAGOYA MARU 日本 四日 日 郵	東 韻 EASTERN MUSE 日本 四日 恰 和 東 英 EASTERN MAID 加坡仰光 四日 恰 和	理代總司公船輪邦美社
	華耶宮納 WAJABULA 印尼 四日 海 %	名古星丸 NAGOYA MARU 新加坡印尼 四日 日 信 . 日本間 JAPAN BEAR 加州 四日 美 輸	的至一人〇六式式話電 排四號脊衛利聚都港灣 OYAMA LINE
	法酿两丸 FRANCE MARU PRINTED 四日 銀 行	東方資玉 ORIENTAL JADE 加州 四日 港 部 英 東 BITUNG 被羅乃 四日 金 密	司公限有業企業家:理整備解复
	是 基保 HAR GILBOA 整城 丸 IWAKI MARII	ラ 大 降 TJITARUM 東非 四日 答 輩 馬臣禮士 MASON LYKES 馬尼拉 四日 機 続	输快約紐司公船輪菲聯 司公路庫菲聯 司公路庫菲聯 司公路庫菲聯
	如 全 RU YUNG 高地 四日 持 知 可非安時達S.A.CONSTANTIA 日本 四日 徐 知	日 幸 北 NIKKOU MARU 新加坡 四日 東 方 光 碣 丸 KOFUKU MARU 古舊詩巫 五日 海 聯	道 天 文 图
,	村 理 RAVI 卡拉奇新加坡四日 太 古 比 高 BAIKAL	協仁 L KYOJIN MARU 新加坡 五日 中央 型 基保 HAR GILBOA 無約那級奇 五日 新興行	的六里六里声声声声作。从此时间上的影响。
	加利一號 BERDIKARI ONE 日本 五日 新興行 中 國 熊 CHINA BEAR	士打巴和 STRAAT BALL 阅读 五日 卷	安里里海里。安里里納到加州大利克西東克路輪員
,	苏 简 FERNGATE. 英國 五日 多利順	格蘭統計 PRES. GRANT 加州 五日 總 統	金、八 第一
	解 家 FOLGA 日本 五日 大 宝 TE NOOD	荣 成 KOTA TIMUR 卡拉奇変斯選五日 太 平 紀 伊丸 KII MARU 日本 五日 日 郵	
	李里路線就PPRES. QUIRINO 三落市 五日 美 邦	対域 丸 【WAKI MARU 黒海 五日 日 郵 醒 東 FOLGA 東加拿大 六日 大 三	《本》
	勝 邦 丸 RYOHO MARU 日本 六日 中 央 三 大 登 STA, FE 駅島 六日 作 岸	提維華士 BENWYVIS 英雄倫敦 大日 建 行 如 集 RU YUNG 英堡倫敦 大日 港 郵	日本日本の日本 1950 19
		操 命 CHITRAL 里斯本倫勢 六日 鐵 行 南非安時達S.A.CONSTANTIA 建南非 六日 市 和	「
	(船名) (西名) (谷何娥) (日田) (八田)	部加地部 ARCADIA 関連的 六日 銀 行。 利 塩 RAVI 日本 六日 太 古	
1	馬達加斯加丸MADAGASCAR MARU和光加或 十一 大 三 尼 治 NEHAI	奇 第 PIONEER MYTH 紐約美東岸 六日 美 輸 金 化 GOLDEN BEAR 加州 七日 美 輸	波響。東西
	- With Corps and the second of	要党项尤 MANHATTAN MARU紐約美東岸 七日 泛 洋 芬 蘭 FERNLAND 温哥李委內股拉七日 多利順	P.N. PELAJARAN (大柴士)
	快洋丸 KAIYO MARU 新加坡巴生吃龍十二 永 泰	威爾遜總統PRES.WILSON 三藩市 七日 總 赫	NASIONAL (NDONESIA) A PARTIE AND PARTIES A
	北海丸 HOKKAI MARU 東非 十二 大 三	沙美拿 SAMELA 日本 七日 大 三 拼 皮 九 NORWAY MARU 四非 七日 川 崎	TUNAS S COMPAGNIE () A TUNAS
	w 网 CHINKOA 卡拉奇波斯爾十二 總 行	華 杯 京 MIKUNI MARU	HONG KONG) LTD. MARITIMEDE MARITIMEDE MARITIMEDE MARITIM
	聚 嘉 NUGAH 西南非 十五 新興行	協 R 九 KYOHO MARU 新加坡 七日 中 央 日 艦 九 NICHIRYU MARU 新加坡 七日 海 耶	生 力
	き 果 CHEFOO 澳洲 十六 太 古 陸 葉 娜 QUIRINALE 第天利 十六 天 幹	開達加斯加克MADAGASCAR MARU仰光加坡七日 大 三 大 發. STA. FE 阅题 七日 伴 异	整
	开海 樹 PANDO HEAD 倫敦蘇爾賽堡十六 徽 行	第 南 YUNNAN 新酸內面南太平洋八日 太 古 伊 辛 丸 IYO MARU 黑海 八日 日 鄭	
	多 類 文 BENLOMOND	電永山九 HORISAN MARU 四非 八日 大 三 基士伽馬士基CHRISTAN MAERSK海堡歐洲 八日 种 紅	
: ا	解 サー PYRRHUS 利物浦 十七 士 古	金素山丸 KINKASAN MARU 西非 八日 大 三	沙坡甲爾日時《語聲》,中華《龍八郎前十二年日庫於《京都 第16日日日之九日 油丸日
` !	數必都 RAPIDO 意大利 十九 带 選	大 TAIKO	《四十二 喀 吾 十 《四米》4四十五 定 《天帝》 符 行 新疆 《
1.	罗利馬克士EURYMACHUS 倫敦安特衛普定特丹廿一 美 迅	土打富漢美STRAAT FUTAMI 日本 九日 隆 華 土巴尼古 SPAARNEKERK 唐特丹 九日 港 華	
		實來丸 HORAI MARU 南非 九日 日 郵 必 先 锋 PEISANDER 和杨浦 九日 太 古	是
1	英運些頭 FLINTSHIRE 倫敦默洲 廿一 恰 和 作仙士衆 FRIESENSTEIN 歐洲 廿三 推 成	士打谷 STRAAT COOK 南非 十日 海 華 荷仙士泰 HOLSTENSTEIN 漢堡歐洲 十日 捷 成	是
	E la la company de la company	多。	特行貨幣等資用者工厂
1	•		

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收音

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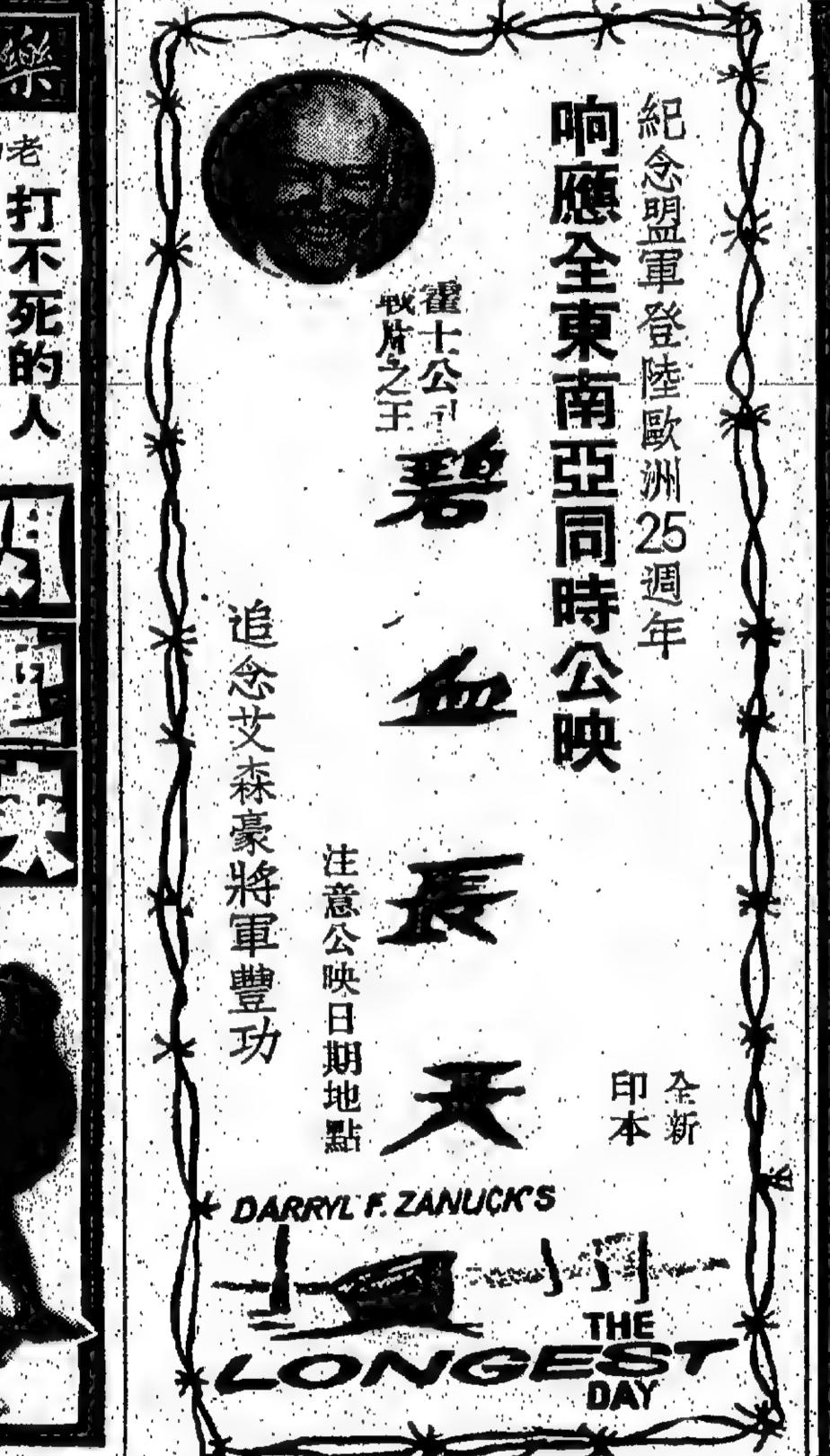
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波拜生活用光度

五五五〇

在港已有三年半歷史 基納證券有 **加拿大股票及债**悉 大最大證券 台之 信用卓著 公司 献映

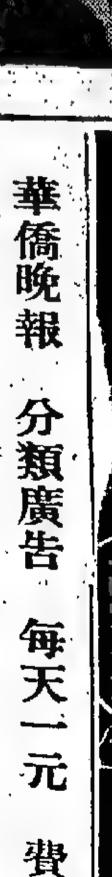












作動大部全

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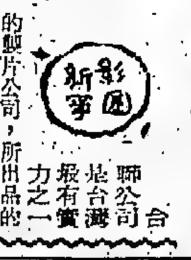
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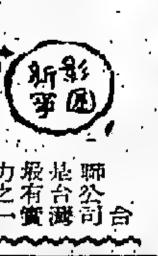
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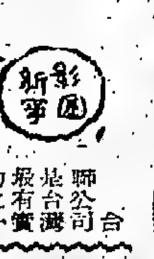
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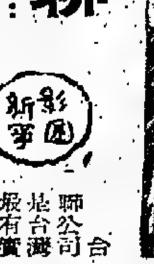
馬

本立作



































居第



影風具數學常用。此使四十至非網鏡活的起一不詩衣垂帶的 點網十必十個短,打動的





改



童 講作首祖 場形天 , 端品部 写 , 凱 ,

女里體會設工

丰唐文

演 奏

完進小其爲 G代樂堰高手。 完推小其爲 G代樂堰高手。 在的電視節目及廣播節目由 化電波里斯交響樂團等,会 世界

·演奏旅行。本年七月間,他等一演奏旅行。本年七月間,他等一演奏旅行。本年七月間,他等一所後,即成質國際知名的「油」 ,他將到達香港,並已預定的「浪漫派」音樂家。現年一番名音樂指揮伯恩斯坦(見

5) 有聲意。 機潛漸佈因霞的滾景,

担姻 独师候

(詩)

黃祥光

丹修內外劃工煉,步武推關脈派昌。 湖鎮嚴然靈麥駐;醫戲與嚴額音號。 點月一學黃英縣;為觀千年常篆香。

靜讀草廬中

」陳裕煜作

8 MAY 1969.

英中會考中史科試題答案

呂思齊、孔 頤

種帝時,關實弄權,時太聚生及剛正朝臣,抨擊至力,實官謀報復,遂造成第一次激福。 **露帝時,黨禍再起,清農名土**陳蕃,李膺等百餘人皆死歌中,於是國無賢良,漢室元無大 大傷。

· 二、實巾之亂 湖自和帝以後,戚、宦交替弄懼,及桓、蘧之世,又有微飆之禍,於是政治日墩,宦官爪 . 牙 , 逼布州郡 , 加以賦稅繁苛 , 民窮財盛 , 黃巾之亂乘時而起 , 鱁而引致州牧之割據 , 政 治愈加收缴矣。

四、州牧割據

我則出沒於黃河流域,靈帝送改則史爲州牧,授權就地影响暴兵進動,此後州牧势逐漸大 ,及至凉州牧董卓入跌宦官,挾天子以令諸侯,而各州牧粉相討之,遂形成市閥則據之局 ,来漢名存實亡矣。

2. 附末秦雄並起,李浩亦起發太原,直驅長安,建立唐朝,其統一國家之語過如何?南道其詳。 李淵,隴西成紀人,其先代以佐北周開國,有功封唐公,淵幼年復散,因與陷文帝有姻親,頗 得文帝親愛,及場帝時頗有軍功。公元六一六年(大菜十二年)場帝幸江都,委淵爲太原留守 。時北方動亂,羅雄並起,傷帝無意北返,李浩從大于世民之言,與時起兵,揮軍四人長安。 以關中爲根據地,奉代王楊侑爲帝(恭帝)自爲丞相。公元六一八年三月,煬帝在江郯因護河 軍隊叛變,爲叛將宇文化及等所殺,五月,李淵逸逼恭帝禪也稱帝,是爲唐商祖。國號唐,都

唐初建時,既得今山西、陝西中南部及四川全省,各地制捷稱雄者尚多,惟时阿中險要,又往 民衆機戰。故唐之實力在鄭維中爲最强。高祖以世民無統帥:分別對羅維用兵。世民具軍襄政 治長才,因得以大掃不攀峨。計

公元六一八年(武德元年)出兵擒薛仁杲次年命將執李軌 1 腿中途平。 公元六一九年又破宋金剛、劉武周、抵定甘肅及山西。

公元六二一年(武德四年)李世民攻王世宠於洛陽。河北安建恩來救,全被李世民所改 河南、河北送一舉而定。同時,李靖、李勛、李孝恭等率軍南下,轉職於江淮流域,至六 ·二四年(武德·七年),降吐伏威,殺輔公佑,江淮流域及两魔亦悉平。

公元六二二年(武德五年)派劉黑麗,次年破徐圓朗、山東平定。 至公元六二四年(武德七年)止,唐之統一大柴,大致上巳告完成,然其間南征北殿,旅任观 辛者 · 則李世民厥功至偉 。

3.試論述明末政治腐敗,內配外惠及經濟發退之原因。

明太祖朱元璋起身民間,深知民困。故即位後不乏善政。成祖得國,則頗能知所保守,及至英 宗以後,麗朝君主大多昏厥荒意,演及未年,送至僧橐外患,迭起交頭,政治衰敗,民不则生 · 經濟崩潰, 天啓以後, 明事丞不可收拾, 常其原因, 可分述如后: 一、政治腐敗

明自太祖於洪武十三年廢宰相後,以六部直謀皇帝,及後遇無能之君主,因輔弼讃人,豈 · 官送得乘機運政、明末系宗時之魏忠賢、尤爲著者。又自太祖立國後、廣開言路、獎勒士 · 民上都官政,必要成士大夫敢官正直之風,然而演至後期,士大夫多以意复用事,漸而被 **激**衡私,及至未年,激派林立,自相倾礼,分爲東;林敞與非東冰峻两大寒鹽,勢成水火, **即**東冰凍人表而勾結宦官,排斥對方,結果,朝中善類,爲之一空,明代政器,至此廢敗

二、內憂外患: 由於朝政不修,故計自憲宗以至熹宗百餘年間,楚無一朝無民變發生者,其中尤以裝體初 , 因西北部地區大畿區,人民四出搶掠,並與陝、甘之風民進築,形成流泡搶掠,尤中以 ·高迎祥、摄默忠、李自成三者势最大。又自神宗莫歷年間,势限哈赤崛起之後,薛两胜一

之大將矣。計自1616努爾哈赤崛起之後二三十年期,遼東殿事,使明室疲於應付,國力大 之下,滅亡已成定局。 三、經濟之崩潰

臣亦遵奢靡,而滿洲則崛起軍北,戰亂連年,人口流徙,生產不衡,而倭寇之亂,使對夕 之貿易,完全陷於停頓,因而國庫空虛,相反朝廷大事搜數,徒增民困,經濟情况,至此

乙組(三題選答一題)

4. 試學出先案之重要都會三個,並略論其重要性。

爲東方最繁盛之大都市。齊地(山東半岛)淺東海、土地肥沃、田產魚鹽漆布、尤其絲織品最爲精 後期,每一股官各有絲工數千人。憑此可以推想其絲織業之盛。

春秋戰國時臨淄既是大國之首都,加以爭工菜資證,商業繁盛,而且交通發達,北與邯鄲,西 **罗陽留、洛陽羊有貿易聯系,故此五力雜處,人口衆多。晏子稱:「臨淄三百周,張袂成陰,揮汗** 成所。 J 附屬策亦云: 「臨淄之途,車般聚, 人局機, 連推成處, 舉袂成幕, 揮汗成雨。 家敦而富 · 志高而揭。」 完份說明其繁盛富庶。

取明一一字陝州長安縣東之滑城故城,地在九漫山之南,渭水之北,山水皆陽,故稱咸陽。公 元前350年,案孝公始定都於咸陽,當時紊尙是辟處西匯之國家,因而咸陽仍未能或爲屬內有數之 大城市。其後秦國勢日强,咸陽以其政治地位之重要,日漸發展。清水流成本是肥美之地,爲我國 長阜川農業延展之地區,秦王政命當時傑出之水利工學部鄭國 , 開逐環道, 灌田四萬餘頃,大爲促 進農業之發展,造成獨中物產富實,增進咸陽之繁盛。至戰國後期,咸陽已成爲國內之大都市。

梁始皇統一六國後,一方面擴進系城,命人圖寫六國最精美之宮殿,營建於咸陽附近,徙天下 富豪二十萬戶於此;更開闢馳道,以咸陽爲中心,通達全國,增進咸陽交通之便利,因而,咸陽逐 成爲當時之最大都市。

秦末,項羽入國,屠咸陽,焚阿房,咸陽殘破,逸衰落。

咸鹽與西周錦京、淡亮安城,隔渭河相對(其實阿男宮本巴建在渭河南岸,故咸陽實應包括渭 河南北岸而當)位置十分接近。

洛陽——马河南省洛陽,居黄河流域服心,周周名山大川珍抱。唐孔熙逵云:[洛赐北有太行 之險,南有宛鄰之饒,東逐江淮,食湖泥之利,西馳鄉殼,據。河河之勝。」原來論洛陽濱,均淨其 「河山燈敷・形勢甲式下」。...

中國文化獎源於賈河流域,而洛陽川位于賈河流域之中心,故從西周起,隨至漢直至附應,洛 陽均爲人口觀測,商業繁盛之大都市,爲政治、經濟、文化中心。

周武王波商之後,接意周公經營都員於洛,及周公平三點之亂,遲徙敗遼民於洛邑,營建東部 於此,稱爲成周。東周都洛陽,雖然王機已支微,但洛陽仍是當時商業與文化中心,西漢時,洛陽 爲僅次於長安之大都市,東漢定都之後,洛陽更遇繁盛。 據漢堂地選志,洛陽由於地理之優越,居四方交通中心,故其居民多懷經商,歷來均爲「商屬

天下,富冠海内之大都市。王莽走五市,以洛陽爲中市。隋唐時,洛陽被曹爲東都,違官貴人,宣 商国夏,多聚居於此,城市規模宏大,約馬4洛陽城之六七倍。 宋元以後,洛陽斯次衰落。

(原題要求任意畢述三個先秦都會、今除上述三個外、另學述三個、以供多考)

图——今湖北江陵縣,春秋戰國時爲楚國首都。地區長江北岸與漢江交接處,西蓬巫峽、巴峽 , 東接洞庭湖,沿是江東下,直達江南, 测漠水北上, 可阻漠中, 水路交五, 十分便利。江南興廣 南之物流,多極比北運,尤其南方之珍異物品如珠璣、玳瑁、象齒、嫋翠、梓、楠等物,及爲北方 **客**費人家所客愛,商人販選北方,獲利長原。故入配頭以後,堅聯次發展成為長江流域之大都會。

邯郸一个河北省邯郸行,邯堤山名,即,盘也。邯山至此而强,改文,取闽時,爲魁國之首

大都市。邯鄲一帶,地隱人衆,而本身又是南北商旅往來之娶團,故形成其獨特之民風;男子多村 爲全國最著名者。

波鄭之後,徙都於此。陽智距洛陽二三百里,位於黃河下游之南部廣大平原,周圍河川交錯,航過 通伊、洛、汝、顯、水陸炎通告便利。職國時,陽盈與新鄉(開封)一帶,爲各國交通要側,當百

5.中國歷史,有何朝代於統一國家後定都長安或其附近地?並說明長安宜於定爲國都之原因。 . 西周之鎬京、"秦之成陽、漢長安城、隋之大與、唐之長安、皆位於關中渭河流域周围數十里之 內,故史家一般統含長安及其附近地,以爲代表。計統一國家後定都於此者,有:四周、秦、四漢

一,脫寫首都,故統一大國後,仍都其地。秦末楚漢相爭,劉邦以關中爲根據地,東出與項羽爭復 ,告職五年而得一下,故即位後,從婁敬、張良等之戰,定都長安。王莽篡漢,仍都當地。隋文帝 得黑關土族之支持,以外政事權而應北周,雖另建新城,仍不應長安附近。隋末大亂,李淵放棄秦 維事等之河洛,西取閥中,穩定根据之後,效秦王,陝武之策略,東田桥平戛维,一統一天下,故

二、形势佳勝——及安一帶,居關中平原之心臟、帶礪山河、外圍險固、東有從山函谷、東南 有武國,進攻退守皆便。西北有淵國,此國際帶西京,咽喉靈武,爲北面之險。風中平原爲涇渭冲 被地,其南有秦髓,高峰棉直,爲平原南部之屏障,其北有北阪山,断徼丘陵地,蔽於平原之北, 爲陝甘南原之速沿,故關中「形勢甲天下,爲自古建都重地。」

三、物理富能——關中平原,爲我國早期影業發展地區之一。屬中平原之設土,經門河及其七 支流之澄溉, 土地吧沃, 爲九州膏腴之地,物萧富饒,號稱「睦海」。秦開鄉國渠,淮田四萬五千 頃,漢復開白漢,湘田五千餘頃,於是陽中成爲沃野,無凶年。除關中地區本身具有豐富之物產外 · 更可就近取得巴閩之物物供佈。故漢代章蓋云:「衣食京師(億萬之口」。即指關中之富實而實

四、交逐力促一一是安一帶寫古代陸路交通之權紙,南運漢中巴蜀;西通河西西域,北達朔漢 ,東北沿汾河谷通燕北,正東可沿黄河主流、南中原,東南可沿澳江直達長江流域。水路運輸則有漕 渠之利·漢代及隋代對麗中僧填之修建,尤爲導力,故漢藍時之長安,水運稱便。

五、嚴防外族——受安偏於西北,地近邊鄉。秦漢時之匈奴,隋唐時之突厥,直接威脅西北邊 境。故造散漢族國勢强盛時1.多都是安,就近推取1以嚴防外族。

6. 試過程代地方政制劃分之沿岸,及其統屬之情形。 朱代地方行政制度,初期行州縣二饭制,宋太宗末年,始分全國爲十五路(路相當於廣代之際 道」)、仁宗時增無十八路、徽宗時廿六路、南宋廣十六路。路之下設府、州、軍、監(名稱雖異

而同屬一級) 授下爲縣,行三級制。 母路設四監司之官!分第軍、民、財賦及倉庫救恤。四監司爲₺

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①提舉當平使——尊敦恤

建都於長安。"

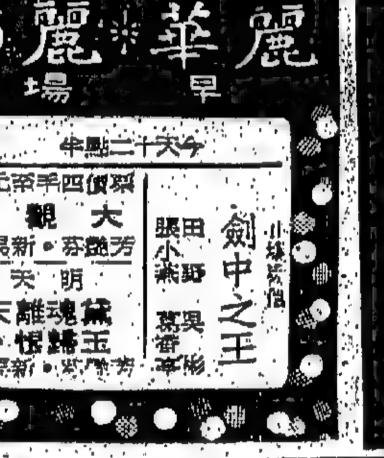
上述四者。簡稱師、酒、葱、食、分草一路之政務。

朱以前之地方長官,於其本區內皆有相當之主機。宋代地方政府,權力完全收臨中央,直接受 中央指揮。甚至州、縣之長官亦多以中央官以本衛衆任,加、知州縣」或「知縣專」省。故可以調 朱代地方官吏,皆爲中央辦惠而已,持無直正之地方政府也。

宋代地方行政制,開以後省、府、州縣制之先河;而帥、漕、鹿、倉四監司基權分立,互相牽 制,亦爲以後地方分權之濫觴。

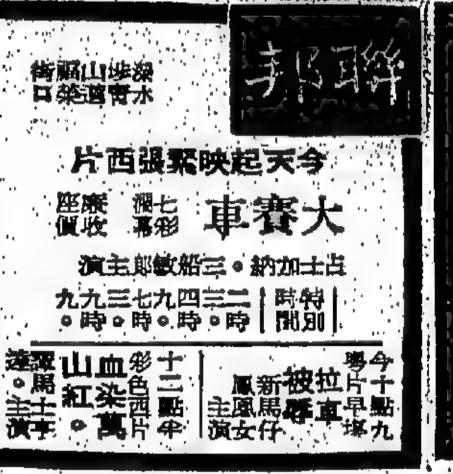
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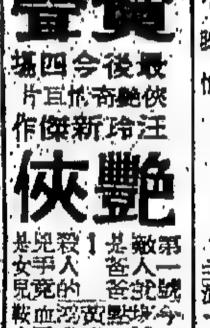


















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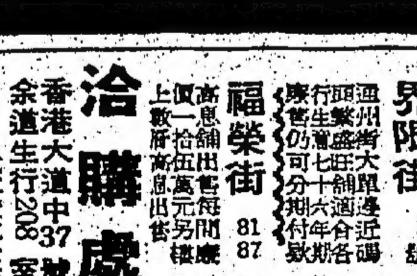
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